OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,372 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885.
—Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.....	15th May.
L. Verona	3146	600	A. C. Loggin ...	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson ..	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. H. Daniell ..	2nd June.
—Gwalior	2734	500	F. Harris.....	9th ,,
L. Teheran	2948	400	W. J. Nante	16th ,,
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4424	800	E. M. Edmond ..	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the 6th are passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ANCONA	3123	650	R. G. Murray	15th May.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4345	700	E. G. Stead.....	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 21 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 682. Second Class, Rs. 516.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO-RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 350, Rs. 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA.....	5,000	850	1st June 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July ,,
MANILA.....	4,500	700	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Jetty between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich...	4,000	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C. B. Verona...	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on Board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sails 1885.
BERENICE.....G. B. Verona.....		3,500	550	29th May

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church-gate-street, Bombay, April 13, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,297 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 27th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

ICE
PURE ICE CRYSTAL.
ICE

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has erected an Icefactory near GRANT-ROAD RAILWAY STATION and is now prepared to furnish PURE CRYSTAL Ice at the rate of half-anna per pound or in wholesale quantities at a considerable discount.

MARTIN COHEN,
Office in Fort 15, Forbes-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

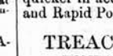
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on arrival of the English Mail coming at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th May, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 30 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

(Copy.)

South Kensington, S. W., January 2, 1885.

Dear Sirs,

I am requested by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, to inform you that he has had under consideration your application for the appointment of passenger Agents to the Royal Commission on the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

His Royal Highness, considering similar services rendered by your firm upon the occasion of the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1878, approves of the appointment of your firm under the same conditions as upon those occasions.

Very sincerely yours.

(Signed) PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.
Secretary.

Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

In accordance with the above appointment, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are prepared to receive as early as possible the names and addresses of all who purpose visiting the Exhibition, and the dates of departure from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrchee, so that names can be registered in consecutive order and the necessary accommodation reserved on the various lines of steamers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are making arrangements with the various Steam Ship Companies to meet the special requirements of Indian gentlemen whilst travelling, and they will also arrange for special homes in London, offering the accommodation required by all castes.

To register names and dates, and for further information, apply to the Indian Offices of Thomas Cook and Son,
Bombay: 17, Horaby Row.
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

	Cash Prices.
4¼ by 3¼ per doz.....	Rs. 1 12
5 by 4 ,, ...	,, 2 8
6½ by 4¾ ,, ...	,, 4 0
7½ by 4½ ,, ...	,, 4 8
8½ by 6½ ,, ...	,, 6 8
9 by 7 ,, ...	,, 7 8
10 by 8 ,, ...	,, 10 0
12 by 10 ,, ...	,, 14 8
15 by 12 ,, ...	,, 24 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARTER'S INKS.

CARTER'S INKS have been exhibited for competition at all the leading Expositions during the past twenty years, and in no instance have they failed to take the highest awards. These Inks combine in themselves the result of the latest chemical discoveries as applied to writing solutions, and are undoubtedly the most perfect inks in the market.

COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INK.

Flows freely, Copies perfectly, and never fades.

Price 10as., Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

RAVEN BLACK INK.

Writes black and dries black, does not Mould or Fade.

Price 6as., 10as., Re. 1-4.

CRIMSON WRITING AND COPYING FLUID

Yields a good copy, is remarkable for its brilliancy and does not corrode steel pens.

Price 6as., Re. 1-4.

AGENTS.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite: the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

	STILL WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM	... A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM.	... Good flavour and body, can be well recommended ...	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	... Of great fragrance, pure and natural ...	25 0	
HOCKHEIM	... A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine....	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	... Very soft and good bouquet...	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	... A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	... The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste ...	42 0	23 0
	SPARKLING WINES.		
SUPERIOR HOCK	... Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	.. The very finest wine of its kind ...	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE	... Fine, full flavour ...	30 0	16 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	... Very fragrant ...	34 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL	... Very rich, delicious bouquet...	41 0	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESS STORES.

ALL ORDERS for STORES, WINES, STATIONERY and other REQUISITES from Messes and Out-station Constituents receive careful and prompt attention, and are supplied from a constantly replenished stock of goods from THE BEST MANUFACTURERS only.

COMMANDS SOLICITED. PRICED LISTS FREE.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
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	Drawing Boards.	

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

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*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO, Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

PURE BORDEAUX.

DR. DRUITT says of this Wine,—

"To me it resembles young, fresh, laughing, innocent girlhood."

With an equal quantity of pure Cold Water, it is an appetizing refreshing beverage, assuaging thirst far more effectually than Saline Compounds and Methylated Mixtures of the shops.

Net Cash Rs. 10·0—1 doz. bottles. Rs. 12 0-2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, DRESS HATS.

THORPE AND CO.

WE have opened a large Consignment of the above in all the LEADING SHAPES now Worn, made specially light for Indian Wear, and of the Best Felt, warranted not to CHANGE colour.

FELT HATS.

Black Stiff Felt, Round Medium Crown, the very best Felt made	...Rs. 8 8 each
Black Stiff Felt, Round High Crown, Superior Felt	... 8 8 ,,
Black Stiff Felt, Square Crown, a *Special Hat* for *tall* men	... 8 8 ,,
The New Shade of Brown, Round Crown Stiff Felt	... 8 8 ,,
Drab Stiff Felt, Round Crown, the best Felt	... 8 8 ,,
Black, Brown, Navy Blue, Soft Felt throughout, a Superior make	... 8 8 ,,

DRESS HATS.

Black Silk Dress Hats, latest shape, Best Quality	... 15 8 each.
Drab Tall Naples Felt	... 10 8 ,,
Opera or Crush Hats	... 11 8 ,,

LADIES' HATS.

Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats with Veil	... 18 8 each.
Ladies' Black Stiff Felt Hats	... 8 8 ,,
Ladies' Drab Soft Felt	... 10 8 ,,
Ladies' Terai Hats, best quality Drab, Brown, and Navy Blue	... 14 8 ,,

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.
(Registered.)

A DELICIOUS PERFUME,
BEQUEATHED TO
KEMP AND COMPANY,
BY THE GODDESS FLORA.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
DRY CADIZ.—An excellent dry and delicate Dinner Wine ..... pts. Rs. 13, qts.	24 0
AMONTILLADO.—Possessed of a flavour and character of rare excellence	30 0
CARDINAL.—A very fine natural Wine. "The choicest pure Xeres," extraordinary instances of longevity have been observed among drinkers of this Wine.....	35 0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
FINE OLD WHISKIES.

		per doz
SCOTCH	THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess	Rs. 24
	THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft	Rs. 26
IRISH..	THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four stars. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful	Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE
OF
NORMARDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE is a pleasant Sparkling Wine, fairly dry, and perfectly natural.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXTRA SEC.

Quarts.....	per dozen Rs.	30
Pints.....	,, ,,	16

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine.....per doz.	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MÉDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine..... ,,	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character. ,,	30 0	.. ..
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids ..... ,,	50 0	.. ..
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing.....per hog.	200	0 .. ..

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF CAPTAIN H. MORLAND
AND
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

OWING to the great success and at the request of a number of the leading gentlemen of Bombay MR. BYDE has consented to undertake the management of another

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS,
BOXING, FENCING,
WRESTLING, SWORD EXERCISE,
BAYONET EXERCISE, QUARTER-STAFF
LANCE EXERCISE, &c., &c.,
BY
THE BEST BOMBAY TALENT.

Plan of the hall at SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be secured.

Prices of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Doors open 8-30, commence at 9.

J. J. ARCHER,
Business Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW } TUESDAY { TO-MORROW
TO-MORROW } { TO-MORROW

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. J. H. NUNN
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
STANLEY EDWARDES, C.B.,

When the most Successful modern Comedy drama in 3 acts, entitled

SAVED
OR; A WOMAN'S PERIL

Will be presented for the first time in Bombay.

To be followed by the famous
DUEL SCENE FROM
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

Doors open at 8-30, performance at 9.
Box plan open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

S.S. EDEN HALL, ARRIVED 9TH MAY, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the uncleansed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th May, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of about 39 tons COKE per s.s. "LAMINGTON" are hereby requested to send boats and take delivery without delay, failing which the Captain will land same, at consignees' risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

May 9, 1885.

TO LET with immediate possession for about eight months, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW, in Marine-lines on the west facing the sea. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS
AND
LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.
Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of an OFFICER not going to the front and just out from home, never used—
1 Revolver by Webley with all latest improvements and 100 cart-ridges ..... Rs. 95 0
1 Field glass, Aluminium Morocco covered in leather case (by Voigtleander and Sohn) ..... Rs. 60 0
1 Cavalry sword with a white metal and also a leather scabbard ..... Rs. 70 0
Apply to
Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes-street, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW TALE
OF
A GRAND FATHER
OR
HOW HERAT WAS LOST AND WON.
8 as. post free 9 as.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THOROUGH INSPECTION COUPLED WITH EYE ASSURANCE

IS the best way to making PURCHASES of WATCHES, GOLD and SILVER, of the most durable and elegant construction, of most various descriptions, of numerous manufacturers, of a most unique character, and always at hand at

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

"CAMBRIDGE FUND"
FOR
"OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS."

THE undersigned has to acknowledge receipt of following sums as donations to the above fund:—

Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Commanding Poona Division	Rs.	200	0 0
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	"	100	0 0
2nd Battalion "King's" Liverpool Regiment	"	120	0 0
G. Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery	"	95	4 0
2nd Battalion Leicester Regiment	"	25	0 0

JAMES BEGBIE,
Agent, Bank of Bombay, Treasurer.

Poona, 8th May, 1885.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ¼ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Rs. 2 per 1lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Golden Block .....Per lb. Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew ..Per lb. Rs. 2 8
Cavendish.....Per lb. Re. 1 4

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., our Agents at Poona, for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

We positively assure the public that this is the last week of this

POPULAR AND GIGANTIC CIRCUS.

And for this the closing week, after a career of over 30 years, we will present such MAMMOTH PROGRAMMES, that the data for years to come will be often quoted,

THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
WILSON'S CIRCUS.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AT 4 P. M.
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

When BOTH adults and Children will be admitted at one half of the usual rates.

This is POSITIVELY our LAST WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

MAKE UP YOUR PARTIES
AND
PAY US ONE MORE VISIT
PREVIOUS TO OUR DEPARTURE.

Rational amusement and healthful recreation are the sure preservatives of

GOOD HEALTH, GOOD TEMPER,
AND
RELAXATION FOR THE BRAIN

from the busy cares and struggles of life in business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON.

WANTED for service under the BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—
ONE OVERSEER, pay Rs. 80 plus 25 bhatas.
TWO SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 70 plus 25 bhatas.
ONE SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 plus 25 bhatas.
The Overseer must have passed the Overseer's Examination at the Poona, or similar, Engineering College.
The Sub-Overseers must have passed the Public Works Department Examination for Sub Overseers.
The appointments will be probationary for one year.
Applications to be addressed in candidate's own writing to

The PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Broach.

Broach, 9th May, 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED—DRESDEN TEA and COFFEE SETS. Also spare CUPS and SAUCERS.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Fort, central situation, cool, comfortable, superior accommodation. Favourable terms for Boarders.

TO BE LET a large commodious BUNGALOW, open to westerly breeze, at Faulkland-road. For rent apply WITHIN or to R. M. RUTNAGUR, Share Bazaar.

FOR SALE—Splendid PLEASURE BOATS of different shapes and sizes; also ROB ROY CANOES with sail. Apply MONEY EXCHANGE, Apollo-bunder.

AUCTION SALE of ready-made clothes for European gentlemen, TO-DAY, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 3, Cawasjee Patell-street, Fort.—Sorabjee Cawasjee and Co., auctioneers.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co., of Melbourne, supply the Cawnpore Club and many Regimental Messes with their celebrated wines.—T. V. RAUCH, representative, Napier Hotel, Poona.

FOR SALE, Light Italian-built PHAETON and LANDAU; also PAIR of BAY ARABS. For particulars apply to Mr. F. BOZZONI, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, or Middle Colaba.

NOTICE.—Mrs. DELANEY, Midwife, has REMOVED to No. 5, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

LANOWLIE HOTEL, LANOWLIE HOTEL, Lanowlie Hotel, Lanowlie Hotel.—Rooms are vacant. Rooms are vacant.

TOP and BOTTOM FLOORS of HOUSE in Frere-road. TO LET, very commodious. Apply to John Fleming and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps, all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, Rooms.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS, Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 18, Forbes-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

LADY'S WORK TABLES, an indispensable article in every family, ornamental as well as useful, makes a capital present.—H. A. GEYER & Co, Bombay.

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6 12 persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

"BREADALBANE WHISKY," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-8 per dozen.—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG, is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE.—Military Saddle and Bridle, Bombay Cavalry, just received from Messrs Garden and Sons. Also sword and pouch belts.—Apply to Rogers & Co., Forbes-street.

JUST RECEIVED Travelling Trunks, also French and English Flowers and Ladies Companions in great variety. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 30. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 131, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitairs, Studs, Brooches, Watch-guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE, for a short time only Great reduction in prices, about 10 to 4 per cent. for cash only. Go to Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, &c., No. 11, Hummum-street.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara stones, splendid necklaces, Phulkari purdahs and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

WANTED, an European Governess thoroughly qualified to teach up to the entrance standard music singing, French and dancing. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, references, and terms to M, care of this Paper.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH, 3 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The auction sales on MONDAY, the 11th, and TUESDAY, the 12th inst., of the landed properties and machinery on account of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, will not take place.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., by the well-known Price and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of fragrant perfumery, &c, by Price and Co., just landed, consisting of assorted scented soap, phillicome, marrow oil, Bears grease, hair oil, cod liver oil, lime and glycerine, oil of Persia, Pistachio nut oil, Macassar oil, scented violet and millefleur powder, plate powder, tooth powder, insect powder, powder boxes with puffs, bay rum, bloom of rose, vegetable extract, smelling salt, marking ink, Otto de Rose, Persian water, quinine and iron tonic, oppodeldoc, chlorodyne, vital saline, citrate of magnesia, seidlitz powder, glycerine, glass syringes, thermometers, brushes, mirrors, &c. &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " T. Cloth.
4 cases white longcloth.
5 " " sarries.
4 " " lappet carfs.
5 " " checks.
4 bales dhoties.
1 case of toys.
5 cases bitters.
20 cases sugar loaves.
1 cask brass wire
1 case letter and note papers.
10 bales paste board.
1 case glass drops.
Best German silver tea-kettles and rose-water sprinklers.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1885.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery and plant of an Iron Foundry in Mazagon and Steam Launch.

Under instructions from Messrs. Farjoolabhoy Heptoolabhoy and others, the mortgagees, in possession, and on account of Mr. James Bowack, now insolvent Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Iron Foundry Works, lately carried on by the said Mr. James Bowack at the Mazagon Bunder. All the machinery, engines, plant, carts, rails, tubes, implements, utensils, trade fixtures, stock in trade, and things consisting among others of

1 new horizontal engine, 10 horse-power.
1 locomotive boiler with brass tubes and copper box.
1 vertical engine, 4 horse-power.
1 horizontal engine, 14 horse-power.
1 patent blower copper pipe discharge.
1 patent fan (Lloyds).
1 donkey pump, 6 boiler.
3 new lathes.
Shaftings, pedestals, pulleys and beltings, wires, chivels, hammers and other stones.
1 steam hammer.
1 shed used as workshop with columns, trusses and French tiles.

Also at the same time and place the steam launch Lezzie, of the register of 25-100 tons, 6 horse-power, built of wood, in Bombay in 1878 and certified to be in good order with gig and other appurtenances complete.

The above will be sold either as a whole in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the bidders ascertained on the spot.

The property will be on view from Saturday, the 16th instant.—Terms, cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 11th May, 1885. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
7 " " sarees.
3 cases white scarfs.
20 boxes Bann whiskey.
4 cases champagne cider.
1 " phosphozone.
1 DB BL C F Gun in case by Adams.
1 " PF " by Cogswell and Harrison.
1 Carbine by Westley Richard.
1 saddle by Pitt.
25 cases condensed milk.
4 best electroplated joint dishes with covers,
4 handsome large size oleographs in gilt frames,
1 pair best plated hotwater dishes.
1 case kerosine oil table lamps.
2 cases pocket knives and scissors.
3 Iron bedsteads.

On account and at the risk of Abdoollabhoy Mahomedally A M :

125 1/4—2 cases fancy Cashmeres

By order of the trustees of Manockji Edulji.—
About 15 Brussels carpets.
" 30 doz. plated spoons and forks,
" 1 Electroplated candelabras.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand English-built brougham.
1 " " Paikhy shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GREY T. CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Rogers and Co., and on account and at the risk of Dalal Mooljee Dayal.

ex. s. s. Clan McGregor.

R. and Co. 261-71—11 bales 1,100 Ps. Grey T. Cloth, 24 yds. 31-32 inches, 6lbs.

ex. s. s. Clan Drummond.

R. and Co. 277—1 bale 100 Ps. Grey T. Cloth 24 yds. 31-32 inches, 7 lb.

SALE OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

60 boxes Paul Perrillon brandy 2 stars.
60 " " " 3 "
60 " Boulise Frere's " "
90 " N. Barrinson & Co.'s brandy.
90 " rum Jamaica.
5 " Paul Jabols' St. Eulalia claret.
15 " " Chateau de Sans claret.
3 " " Chateau Citrons "
4 " " medoc.
26 cases Bass's Beer in quarts, bottled by Wheeler and Co., of Belfast.
25 " " " in pints bottled by Wheeler and Co., of Belfast.
12 " Ginger Ale.
32 " James Wilson and Co.'s Bann Whiskey.
10 " " " Highland Whiskey.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF BEST TABLE BRICKS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., to close account of the season's manufacture.

A quantity of best table bricks 9 by 4 by 2½ in lots of 25, 50 and 100 thousand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st & 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignments,

ex. Ascalon and Elginshire—
125 superior 1st class teak squares.
45 " 2nd " "
and at Mazagon Darookhana
about 25 to 50 tons teak scantlings.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VACANT LAND ON THE ARTHUR ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. William Joseph Farrow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 8th day of June, 1881, and of further charge, dated the 11th day of December, 1883.

All those two pieces of land situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Tardeo near Bellasis-road, fronting on the west side of Arthur-road, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, and formerly in the occupation of Mahadoo Dadajee and others, and now in the occupation of the said William Joseph Farrow, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 15,740, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 97, Bellasis-road, containing by admeasurement 17,391 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Arthur-road, on the west partly by land held by the Bombay Municipality and partly by the property of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on the south by the property of Rustomjee Hormusjee—

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES at Lawrence De Lima or Sudoo Powar street, and at Mount Road at Mazagon.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Mamcady Crushna Nuggaiee—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of fezandaree ground belonging to Purmanundas Jeowandass, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Lawrence De Lima or Sadoo Powar street in Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 98 containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the fuzandery under No. 6 and bounded on the east partly by the passage and partly by the several privies belonging to the aforesaid Fuzandary, on the west by vacant ground belonging to the said Fazendar, on the north by the gully and beyond that by the house of the said Fazandar and on the south by the gulley a moiety or half part whereof belongs to the said premises and a moiety or half part belongs to the adjoining house of Ramjee Balajee Agri.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of leasehold ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mazagon at an oart called Narellwady on Mount-road without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20 containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Babu Bapoo Shamlay, on the west by the Agiary of Hormusjee Merwanjee, on the north by the oart of Messrs. Cama Company, and on the south by the house of Mornaboodin Khambi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

---

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-lines, on a date to be hereafter fixed, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs and other pictures, choice and rare plants &c. the property of Capt. A. H. ATKINSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1885.

FLIES AN BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Church-gate-station, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p. m., the surplus excavated earth lying along the Marine-lines Roads, for removal.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES.

Under instructions from Mr. Johann Links of Vienna (who has lately been in this country,) Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned in the godown No. 5 in Cawasjee Patel-street or behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in small lots to suit intending purchasers, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, the sale to commence at 1-30 p.m., as follows :—

A large collection of superfine cloth, ready-made wearing apparels for youths, men and children of various patterns and quality of woollen and cotton cloth trousers, complete dress suits, morning suits, also a lot of coats specially made for Parsees which are very seldom imported in the market.

Property is now on view.

Terms cash on or before delivery.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF SELF-ACTING GAS-MACHINES.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder undermentioned machines at their rooms, No. 41, Meadow-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, the sale to commence at 3 p. m.

On account of the Birmingham Firm.—
1 self-acting pneumatic gas-machine for 60 light with all fittings and ready for immediate use.
1 self-acting gas-machine for 20 light.
1 Snugg's large ornamental gate or street lamp with oval reflector and patent burner.
1 electric lamp, 18 dofting cans, 1 scale and 9 hand-signal lamps.

Now on view.

N B.—Rajahs of Native States are specially invited to inspect these machines so as to be convinced of their utility, and requested not to lose this opportunity as these machines are to be sold off outright.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1885.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. W. H. JERVIS, A.R.I.B.A., is now associated with me in my practice, which will in future be carried on under the name of CAMPBELL and JERVIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors at my present offices, opposite the Custom House, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Architect, C. Eng., and Surveyor.

April 23, 1885.

NOTICE
TO ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

DESIGNS are invited for a Town Hall for Lahore, in which will be accommodated the Municipal and District Boards Offices. The style of Architecture must be "Oriental" and cost not to exceed Rs. 40,000.

A premium of Rs. 500 will be paid for the approved design, and the Designer will be required to furnish a detailed estimate with working drawings.

All further particulars will be furnished to Applicants by undersigned.

Designs will be received up to 31st July, 1885.

D. JOHNSTON.
Secretary Municipal Committee.

D. Lahore, April, 1885.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to learn thorough first-class Riding

A thorough good knowledge and practice of riding acquired at a trifling cost.

Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to

THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November, 1884.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in the room of Mr. A. McHinch, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the residence of the late Sett Jehangirjee Nasarvanji Wadia, Parsee Bazar-street, No. 5, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the audited balance sheet and the report of the Managing Committee for the years 1883 and 1884.
2. To appoint an auditor or auditors for 1885 and 1886.
3. To appoint a member in place of Framji Nasarvanji Patel, Esquire, who retires by rotation from the Managing Committee, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint a member of the Managing Committee in place of the late Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Wadia.

By order of the Managing Committee,
RASTOMJI MERVANJI MASTER,
Secretary, Bombay Native Dispensary.

Bombay, 4th May, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
WAGGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons WAGGON BOTTOM BOARDS, of Calicut Poon wood or Benteak timber. Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders, "endorsed," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, which must be handed in separately, and not enclosed with Tender, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as part security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th April, 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs.	250
Do.	40	do.	"	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		"	1,200
Do. 8 do.	800	do.	"	1,200
Do. 20 do.	800	do.	"	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WIRE CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER.
Agent and General Manager.

Meadow-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Phillipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A full size BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs and Watts in first rate order, the property of a gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

'ROUGH ON RATS'

CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks Chipmunks, Gophers. Cooper, Madon & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEA ING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ROYAL "CONNAUGHT" IRISH WHISKY
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

HIGHLAND "LORNE" WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsie's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs.	52 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..... "	55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... "	48 0	" "
Dry Edite ..... "	48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	40 0	" 42 0

From Messrs. DRUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry ..... Rs.	32 0	Rs.	34 0
Cabinet India, very dry ..... "	37 0	"	39 0
Goldlack, extra ..... "	42 0	"	44 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	16 0	Rs.	19 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	17 0	"	20 0
Forsenheimer ..... "	18 0	"	21 0
Leibfraumilch ..... "	19 0	"	23 0
Steinwein ..... "	22 0	"	...
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	26 0	"	...
Rudesheimer ..... "	26 0	"	...
Marcobrunner ..... "	30 0	"	33 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	... 0	"	...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselbluemchen ..... Rs.	...	Rs.	16 0
Niersteiner ..... "	...	"	16 0
Hochheimer ..... "	...	"	19 0
Brauneberger ..... "	16 0	"	...
Liebfraumilch ..... "	...	"	22 0
Bernasteler-Rosenberg ..... "	19 0	"	24 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	24 0	"	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... "	29 0	"	32 0
Steinberger ..... "	2 0	"	34 0
Scharzhofberger ..... "	35 0	"	38 0
Johannisberger ..... "	36 0	"	39 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs.	19 0		...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, HORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne ..... "	22 0		...

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Biennial General Meeting of the Bombay Native Dispensary, 4 p.m.
Wilson's Circus, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 8th:—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta. On the 9th:—Saint Dunstan (s), from Shields; Ismoorea (s), Calcutta; Kohinoor (s), Rangoon; Clan Fraser (s), Natal; and Kildare (s), for Suakim. Yesterday:—Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; Schooner Constance, Calicut and Nevasa (s), from Suakim.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 9th:—Friary (s), for Antwerp; Altonower (s), Kurrachee; Himala (s), Amsterdam; Honzada (s), London; and Kola (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Diasy (s), Genoa; and Siula (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Friary left the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Victory entered on Saturday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—There will be a special sitting of the court next Wednesday, Mr. Justice Pinhey presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Arago, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Damodhur Nathoobhoy, residing in Kalbadevie-road, has reported the theft of a gold bangle and four silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 140, from a cupboard in his premises on Friday.

GAMBLERS.—Alloo Hassain and three other Mahomedans were on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Kojah-street, and the remaining prisoners with gaming therein with cards and money, on Friday afternoon. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the accused were convicted, and the fourth was warned and discharged. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the other two were fined Rs. 5 each.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—Inspector Saunders placed Thomas Anderson, unattached paymaster sergeant, before Mr. Webb on Saturday, charging him with having deserted from Deolali. Mr. Saunders, in accordance with a telegram received from Deolali on that day, and which contained a description of Anderton, proceeded to Colaba, and there arrested the deserter in the Royal Artillery lines. Anderton admitted that he had run away from Deolali. Mr. Webb ordered that he should be made over to the military authorities.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Two noted characters name Issak Abdoola and Sultan Abdoola were on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—No. 1 of-trespassing by night into the premises of Khutub Ali Chiffinge, a tin-smith at Farell-road, opposite to the J. J. Hospital, and No. 2 of the abetment of the offence. The two prisoners were arrested by the police when pursued by a servant of the complainant, who heard the first prisoner twice entering his master's shop. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2, on admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

TESTIMONIAL TO A TEACHER.—The pupils of the Bombay Proprietary School presented on Saturday a gold watch to Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Kanga, in appreciation of his services as Persian teacher of long standing in the school, and of his acquirements as an Oriental scholar, which have been acknowledged by some high authorities to be very considerable. Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer, the proprietor of the institution, in the course of an address suitable to the occasion, stated that several years ago, while Mr. Beyts was the proprietor of the school his pupils had made him a present of about Rs. 3,000 on his marriage. After the boys had partaken of refreshments, the proceedings terminated, and the school broke up for the May vacation.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of April, 1885, are quoted below:—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.

Yellow Line, Up		1	Anna	625813
Lavender ,,	Down	1	,,	598073

Rs. 10 PRIZES.

Yellow	Line, Up	2	,,	083920
,,	,,	2	,,	079526*
Special	,, Down	½	,,	104942
Yellow	,, ,,	½	,,	105615*
,,	,, ,,	1	,,	101676
Special	,, ,,	1	,,	69 468*
Lavender	,, Up	1	,,	481904
Blue	,, Down	1	,,	478242*
,,	,, Up	1	,,	103872
Red	,, Down	1	,,	331948
Special	,, ,,	½	,,	10-789
,,	,, ,,	½	,,	10 6257
Lavender	,, Up	½	,,	102947
,,	,, ,,	½	,,	497366
Brown	,, ,,	½	,,	097547

*Gokal Dhunjee, Moidy Bazaar.
*Kalljee Sewjee, Moidy Bazarr.
*Buldewram Krishnaram, Bhooleshwar.
*Gunput Bhikajee, Girgaum.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS CHARACTER.—Nanabhoy Purshotum, a goldsmith, was charged on Saturday before Mr. Webb with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 7,269 worth of jewellery. The accused used to obtain gold and silver, ornaments, from his relations on some pretext or another, and then, pretending he would keep them safe, but would pawn them with a number of Marwarees. In this way his relations, including a sister, sister-in-law, and brother, lost through him jewellery to the amount of Rs. 7,000. His excuse generally was that he had kept them in a box, where they were safe under a strong Chubb's lock, but he had lost the key. In this way he had put them off for a long time; but one of his relations, who had entrusted him with some very valuable jewellery, getting tired of the prisoner's excuses, and suspecting something wrong, reported the matter to the police. The accused made a clean breast of everything, but seeing a chance of getting off scot-free if his relations got back their ornaments, he charged the Marwarees with having known the ornaments were stolen and having received them with this guilty knowledge. The case was not gone into, and was adjourned to Tuesday. Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar prosecuting, and Mr. Skipsey appeared for the Marwarees.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

WE are so accustomed to the arrival of Wilson's Circus among us every year that its visits are regarded as much a matter of course as, say, the approach of the cold weather. But it is quite possible that after an acquaintance of many years the Bombay public may soon know this institution no more—at any rate, not under the present management. Mr. Wilson, many will regret to learn, is giving up business, and the members of his troop, human and equine, before long may be dissipated among a score of similar organisations. In the meanwhile the company remains with us a week longer, so while there is time the public should make much of it, for it thoroughly deserves support. The entertainment is of a kind that should suit all temperaments, and at this oppressive season of the year it has this special advantage in its favour—that it makes no serious intellectual demand on the spectator. The programmes are now being changed frequently, affording a great variety in the performances. On Saturday night the tent was crowded with an appreciative audience. The performances of the beautiful horses introduced by Mr. E. Madigan, of Mdlle. Selma on the wire, of the champions who leap over seven horses standing abreast, and of many other artists, were greeted with the warmest applause; and it is evident the funny men of the establishment have not to do with a *blasé* public, for their jokes lose nothing by age. But, then, there is authority for the belief that one set of clowns' jokes outlasts two sets of circus canvas.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MAY 9.

(Before Mr. J. WARDEN, 3rd Judge).

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

NOWROJEE JEEVAJEE *vs.* RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 140, being the amount of a promissory note passed in favour of the plaintiff in June, 1882. The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Massani appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Eduljee admitted the debt, and applied that the amount might be paid by instalments. He said the defendant is a son of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, whose property is being liquidated in the High Court. He could not afford to pay a larger sum than Rs. 5 per month.

The plaintiff, who is a son-in-law of the second Parsee Baronet, said the defendant was living in a bungalow for which he paid a rent of Rs. 150 per month, and had four horses and several carriages. If he wished he could easily pay the whole amount. The original claim was Rs. 205, but the plaintiff reduced it by Rs. 100, leaving the balance, together with interest, now sued upon, in order that defendant should pay the amount immediately.

His honour said the defendant was pay'ng instalments into court, and was not in a position to pay the amount all at once. He therefore passed a decree for the amount claimed, payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 8.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86, including the undrawn balance of 1884-85, £ 36,400	13,810,100
Remitted from 1st April to 2nd May, 1885	965,600
Balance to be remitted from 3rd May, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	12,844,500

THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS.

THE second ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. J. Gerson da Cunha, the chairman of the board of directors, who presided. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

"Your directors, in presenting you with the report of the working of the mills and of their own proceedings, regret to have to state, that the period of ten months, viz., from 1st June 1884 to 31st March last, over which such work extends shows a loss as the result of the operations. The fact is notorious that this year has been to the cotton spinning industry in general an unprecedentedly disastrous one. We, in India, who are interested in the spinning of cotton have suffered this year from two evils, viz., the war abroad between China and France, and a bad harvest of cotton at home. The depression of the yarn trade which has resulted from that war, and by which the prices of yarn have immensely fallen off, losing fully so much as one anna and more per pound, all round, has necessarily been to us, as indirect scourge. On the other hand, the cotton crop of last monsoon having materially suffered, the prices of cotton, instead of yielding to a fall corresponding to the lowering of the prices of yarn have considerably risen. The balance between the raw cotton and the yarn produce has been seriously disturbed, the price of the former almost reaching the limit of the latter, and leaving a dangerously small margin for the defrayal of even the working expenses. The consequence of this double evil has been, that the whole mill industry of the country is passing through an ordeal never known before. Whilst your mills have, in common with all mills, reason to mourn over the results of the depression of the yarn trade and the poor harvest of a bad season, you will also note that this mill began working under the company from the 1st of June last. By a resolution of your directors of 21st May 1884, the secretaries, managers and agents were empowered to carry out the managment of the mills under the advice and assistance of Mr. Alcock. Under the advice of this able and experienced gentleman, many an improvement has been made, and a part of the machinery and shafting has been arranged and fitted up. These operations took up a period of about six months during which the mills necessarily worked under some disadvantage, which, combined with the stress occasioned by the causes above noted, accounts, in great measure, for the loss that has occurred. In January last, Mr. Alcock, who has unsparingly given us the benefit of his valuable advice and assistance, as well as Mr. Metcalf, the manager of the mills, appointed under the recommendations of Mr. Alcock, presented us with a report of the working of the mills, wherein certain improvments were suggested. These your directors, after mature consideration, resolved to carry out, and have already ordered to be at once put into execution. In pursuance of the suggestions of Mr. Alcock, one new drawing frame has been already bought, and set up and is now at work, and is found very satisfactory. Twelve of the new intermediate frames and long collars for over 5,000 throstle-spindles have been ordered from England. Your directors have readily subscribed to the understanding arrived at by the large majority of the mills around us at the instance of the Mill Owners Association, that the mills should be closed for one day in the week till 31st December, next, and they have also for some time past had in their contemplation the temporary closing of the mills altogether. They have vainly tried various means to ensure economical working. They have at last deemed it judicious in the interests of the shareholderm to direct the work of the mills to be at hand and in process be worked off on or before the 15th May instant, and that the services of the manager and the engineer and of such portion of the establishment as may be necessary be dispensed with after due notice. It is to be hoped that by the time the equilibrium of the yarn and the cotton market is restored, the machinery and improvements you might be pleased your directors will have been set up, and the company will be in a position to work advantageously. The capital of the company was called in by four calls of Rs. 250 each which were made payable, the first on 15th June 1882, the second on 15th August 1884, the third on 1st November 1881, and the fourth on 15th January last. There are altogether 231 shares held by shareholders. On 157 only of this number have calls been fully paid up. The number of shares on which the different calls remain unpaid is shown in the Balance sheet. There was on 31st March last the sum of Rs. 87,250 still due to the company on account of calls. Your directors have taken vigourous steps for the recovery of these unpaid calls, and their efforts to collect the same continue unabated. As stated in your directors' report presented to you at the first ordinary general meeting, a compact had at the outset been entered into with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, by which in addition to the 125 shares he was originally bound to take up, he was obliged to accept, in part satisfaction of the purchase-money payable to him, such a number not exceeding 150 of the unallotted shares as fully paid up shares at par value, as your directors might set apart and appropriate for him for the purpose. Accordingly, your directors having found that there were in all 144 shares remaining unallotted on the hands of the company, have decided to set apart the whole of such 144 shares at par value to Mr. Shantaram Narayan. After this appropriation of altogether 269 shares and the payments or deductions which the directors from time to time made on account of the purchase-money, there remained on the 31st March 1885 a balance of Rs. 1,30,731 due to the said gentleman to the extent of Rs. 85,605. Your directors have insured the building and machinery against risks of fire to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000. As no gratuities have accrued in favour of defendants managers and agents are not under the terms of the memorandum and articles of association entitled to any commission, and none accordingly has been charged in the accounts."

The report was adopted and confirmed, there being only one dissentient, a Battia gentlemen, who protested against it in a long Gujerati speech, in which he censured the directors for submitting the report only a day before the meeting, when it should have been issued a week before. However, having no one to second him, his protest was only recorded. This same gentleman also dissented against the following resolutions, which were passed:—Resolving Messrs. Gerson da Cunha, Cowasjee Motiaha, and Permanandas Jeewundas in the room of Mr. Morarjee Tulseydas, as directors; re-appointing Messrs. Gungadas Keshordas and Ardeshir Bejonjee auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Alcock for his advice and assistance, and to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 9.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE MAZAGON DOCK-YARD SUIT.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* HAJEE BEEBEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment to-day in this suit, in which the plaintiff, as assignee of the estate and effects of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, had filed an appeal from a decision given by Mr. Justice Scott in September, 1883, dismissing the suit, with costs. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

In the court below the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants, as the heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Zenel Abadeen, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 28th August, 1875, till payment. This case arose out of what was known as the Mazagon Dockyard suit. The facts appeared to be these. A Mahomedan merchant prince of the Shoostree family, Mahomed Ali Khan by name, died in Bombay in 1820. He left a relation as executor of his estate. That relation died, appointing in his stead one Mahomed Rahim Shirazee. The Shoostrees brought an action against the original executor, and revived it on his death in 1834 against Rahim Shirazee for an account. In 1846 the Master, to whom the question was referred as a matter of account, found Rahim Shirazee liable to pay the estate over eleven lakhs of rupees. The Supreme Court confirmed the Master's report. An appeal was lodged against this decision, and in 1856, the Privy Council ordered the accounts to be retaken. Meanwhile the defendant in the suit, Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, had become insolvent and filed his schedule in 1850. About that time the defendant in the present suit, Hajee Zenel Abadeen, first came upon the scene. Rahim Shirazee, after suffering imprisonment here, was allowed to leave Bombay; and he left Zenel Abadeen as his representative with a power of attorney. When Rahim Shirazee died, the children continued to regard Abadeen as their agent. The power of attorney was revived, and it was in force till his death. Thus from 1850 down to 1879, when he died, Abadeen was the sole representative of the Shirazee family. In consequence of the decision of the Privy Council Abadeen pressed the Official Assignee of that date to revive the suit. He furnished the funds, the suit was instituted, and the matter was again referred in 1859 to the Master to take an account, the Mazagon Dockyard, which had been taken by the Shoostrees, being put into the hands of a receiver. But the accounts were all in Persian; and Abadeen alone seemed to have understood the books. There then began a talk about amicably settling the suit. Sir Salar Jung, who was an uncle of the Shirazee family, intervened. Meetings were held, and negotiations were carried on; but the compromise broke down. A suit was filed by one Ali Acbar, and another by one Mahomed Tuckee. The first suit was dismissed, but the second was the real cause of reviving the compromise of 1870; and Sir Salar Jung again intervened, this time by letter. The Persian Consul-General also appeared as the family conciliator. Mr. Gamble, the then Official Assignee, was informed of all the terms of the compromise, as he was in 1870. In July, 1875, the sanction of the court was granted to the compromise. The suit was to be withdrawn, the money in the hands of the receiver to be paid to the defendant, less Rs. 75,000 to be paid to Mr. Gamble, Rs. 10,000 of which sum was to go to him in lieu of commission, the rest to go to the creditors. Nothing was said in this application to the court of the other term, of the settlement. As a matter of facts Rs. 2,25,000 were paid by the solicitors of the defendants to Zenel Abadeen, less Rs. 75,000, paid to Mr. Gamble. The plaintiff in this suit alleged, 1, that Zenel Abadeen concealed the Rs. 1,50,000 payment from the Official Assignee; 2, that if the Official Assignee did know of that payment, he was guilty of a fraud, and the arrangement was not binding on his successor; and 3, that the present Official Assignee was entitled to a return of the Rs. 1,50,000 from the representatives of Zenel Abadeen as money improperly obtained. Mr. Justice Scott was of opinion that Mr. Gamble was fully aware of all the terms of the compromise, and that Zenel Abadeen did not fraudulently conceal from him the payment of the Rs. 1,50,000. His lordship was of opinion that the non-disclosure of the payment to the court amounted to a fraud; that Mr. Gamble was bound to inform the court of all the facts, and yet he concealed the fact of the payment of the Rs. 1,50,000. As for Zenel Abadeen, His lordship held that no duty of disclosure lay on him, as it did upon Mr. Gamble. The mere fact that he benefited by the compromise was not enough to fix him with fraud. It must be shown that he acted for Mr. Gamble in the matter, or that he was in collusion with him, or that whilst acting as agent for him he abused his fiduciary position. His lordship did not think it was proved that Zenel Abadeen held any confidential position towards the Official Assignee. Abadeen was dead; his money was dispersed; and for eight years this sum had been dealt with as rightfully received; and the prodeas of yarn have considerably risen. The balance between the raw cotton and the yarn produce has been seriously disturbed, the price of the former almost reaching the limit of the latter, and leaving a dangerously small margin for the defrayal of even the working expenses. The consequence of this double evil has been, that the whole mill industry of the country is passing through an ordeal never known before. Whilst your mills have, in common with all mills, reason to mourn over the results of the depression of the yarn trade and the poor harvest of a bad season, you will also note that this mill began working under the company from the 1st of June last. By a resolution of your directors of 21st May 1884, the secretaries, managers and agents were empowered to carry out the managment of the mills under the advice and assistance of Mr. Alcock. Under the advice of this able and experienced gentleman, many an improvement has been made, and a part of the machinery and shafting has been arranged and fitted up. These operations took up a period of about six months during which the mills necessarily worked under some disadvantage, which, combined with the stress occasioned by the causes above noted, accounts, in great measure, for the loss that has occurred. In January last, Mr. Alcock, who has unsparingly given us the benefit of his valuable advice and assistance, as well as Mr. Metcalf, the manager of the mills, appointed under the recommendations of Mr. Alcock, presented us with a report of the working of the mills, wherein certain improvments were suggested. These your directors, after mature consideration, resolved to carry out, and have already ordered to be at once put into execution. In pursuance of the suggestions of Mr. Alcock, one new drawing frame has been already bought, and set up and is now at work, and is found very satisfactory. Twelve of the new intermediate frames and long collars for over 5,000 throstle-spindles have been ordered from England. Your directors have readily subscribed to the understanding arrived at by the large majority of the mills around us at the instance of the Mill Owners Association, that the mills should be closed for one day in the week till 31st December, next, and they have also for some time past had in their contemplation the temporary closing of the mills altogether. They have vainly tried various means to ensure economical working. They have at last deemed it judicious in the interests of the shareholderm to direct the work of the mills to be at hand and in process be worked off on or before the 15th May instant, and that the services of the manager and the engineer and of such portion of the establishment as may be necessary be dispensed with after due notice. It is to be hoped that by the time the equilibrium of the yarn and the cotton market is restored, the machinery and improvements you might be pleased your directors will have been set up, and the company will be in a position to work advantageously. The capital of the company was called in by four calls of Rs. 250 each which were made payable, the first on 15th June 1882, the second on 15th August 1884, the third on 1st November 1881, and the fourth on 15th January last. There are altogether 231 shares held by shareholders. On 157 only of this number have calls been fully paid up. The number of shares on which the different calls remain unpaid is shown in the Balance sheet. There was on 31st March last the sum of Rs. 87,250 still due to the company on account of calls. Your directors have taken vigourous steps for the recovery of these unpaid calls, and their efforts to collect the same continue unabated. As stated in your directors' report presented to you at the first ordinary general meeting, a compact had at the outset been entered into with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, by which in addition to the 125 shares he was originally bound to take up, he was obliged to accept, in part satisfaction of the purchase-money payable to him, such a number not exceeding 150 of the unallotted shares as fully paid up shares at par value, as your directors might set apart and appropriate for him for the purpose. Accordingly, your directors having found that there were in all 144 shares remaining unallotted on the hands of the company, have decided to set apart the whole of such 144 shares at par value to Mr. Shantaram Narayan. After this appropriation of altogether 269 shares and the payments or deductions which the directors from time to time made on account of the purchase-money, there remained on the 31st March 1885 a balance of Rs. 1,30,731 due to the said gentleman to the extent of Rs. 85,605. Your directors have insured the building and machinery against risks of fire to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000. As no gratuities have accrued in favour of defendants managers and agents are not under the terms of the memorandum and articles of association entitled to any commission, and none accordingly has been charged in the accounts."

The report was adopted and confirmed, there being only one dissentient, a Battia gentlemen, who protested against it in a long Gujerati speech, in which he censured the directors for submitting the report only a day before the meeting, when it should have been issued a week before. However, having no one to second him, his protest was only recorded. This same gentleman also dissented against the following resolutions, which were passed:—Resolving Messrs. Gerson da Cunha, Cowasjee Motiaha, and Permanandas Jeewundas in the room of Mr. Morarjee Tulseydas, as directors; re-appointing Messrs. Gungadas Keshordas and Ardeshir Bejonjee auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Alcock for his advice and assistance, and to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—May 9.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE MAZAGON DOCK-YARD SUIT.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* HAJEE BEEBEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment to-day in this suit, in which the plaintiff, as assignee of the estate and effects of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, had filed an appeal from a decision given by Mr. Justice Scott in September, 1883, dismissing the suit, with costs. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

In the court below the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants, as the heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Zenel Abadeen, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 28th August, 1875, till payment. This case arose out of what was known as the Mazagon Dockyard suit. The facts appeared to be these. A Mahomedan merchant prince of the Shoostree family, Mahomed Ali Khan by name, died in Bombay in 1820. He left a relation as executor of his estate. That relation died, appointing in his stead one Mahomed Rahim Shirazee. The Shoostrees brought an action against the original executor, and revived it on his death in 1834 against Rahim Shirazee for an account. In 1846 the Master, to whom the question was referred as a matter of account, found Rahim Shirazee liable to pay the estate over eleven lakhs of rupees. The Supreme Court confirmed the Master's report. An appeal was lodged against this decision, and in 1856, the Privy Council ordered the accounts to be retaken. Meanwhile the defendant in the suit, Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, had become insolvent and filed his schedule in 1850. About that time the defendant in the present suit, Hajee Zenel Abadeen, first came upon the scene. Rahim Shirazee, after suffering imprisonment here, was allowed to leave Bombay; and he left Zenel Abadeen as his representative with a power of attorney. When Rahim Shirazee died, the children continued to regard Abadeen as their agent. The power of attorney was revived, and it was in force till his death. Thus from 1850 down to 1879, when he died, Abadeen was the sole representative of the Shirazee family. In consequence of the decision of the Privy Council Abadeen pressed the Official Assignee of that date to revive the suit. He furnished the funds, the suit was instituted, and the matter was again referred in 1859 to the Master to take an account, the Mazagon Dockyard, which had been taken by the Shoostrees, being put into the hands of a receiver. But the accounts were all in Persian; and Abadeen alone seemed to have understood the books. There then began a talk about amicably settling the suit. Sir Salar Jung, who was an uncle of the Shirazee family, intervened. Meetings were held, and negotiations were carried on; but the compromise broke down. A suit was filed by one Ali Acbar, and another by one Mahomed Tuckee. The first suit was dismissed, but the second was the real cause of reviving the compromise of 1870; and Sir Salar Jung again intervened, this time by letter. The Persian Consul-General also appeared as the family conciliator. Mr. Gamble, the then Official Assignee, was informed of all the terms of the compromise, as he was in 1870. In July, 1875, the sanction of the court was granted to the compromise. The suit was to be withdrawn, the money in the hands of the receiver to be paid to the defendant, less Rs. 75,000 to be paid to Mr. Gamble, Rs. 10,000 of which sum was to go to him in lieu of commission, the rest to go to the creditors. Nothing was said in this application to the court of the other term, of the settlement. As a matter of facts Rs. 2,25,000 were paid by the solicitors of the defendants to Zenel Abadeen, less Rs. 75,000, paid to Mr. Gamble. The plaintiff in this suit alleged, 1, that Zenel Abadeen concealed the Rs. 1,50,000 payment from the Official Assignee; 2, that if the Official Assignee did know of that payment, he was guilty of a fraud, and the arrangement was not binding on his successor; and 3, that the present Official Assignee was entitled to a return of the Rs. 1,50,000 from the representatives of Zenel Abadeen as money improperly obtained. Mr. Justice Scott was of opinion that Mr. Gamble was fully aware of all the terms of the compromise, and that Zenel Abadeen did not fraudulently conceal from him the payment of the Rs. 1,50,000. His lordship was of opinion that the non-disclosure of the payment to the court amounted to a fraud; that Mr. Gamble was bound to inform the court of all the facts, and yet he concealed the fact of the payment of the Rs. 1,50,000. As for Zenel Abadeen, His lordship held that no duty of disclosure lay on him, as it did upon Mr. Gamble. The mere fact that he benefited by the compromise was not enough to fix him with fraud. It must be shown that he acted for Mr. Gamble in the matter, or that he was in collusion with him, or that whilst acting as agent for him he abused his fiduciary position. His lordship did not think it was proved that Zenel Abadeen held any confidential position towards the Official Assignee. Abadeen was dead; his money was dispersed; and for eight years this sum had been dealt with as rightfully received; and the prodeas of yarn have considerably risen. The balance between the raw cotton and the yarn produce has been seriously disturbed, the price of the former almost reaching the limit of the latter, and leaving a dangerously small margin for the defrayal of even the working expenses. The consequence of this double evil has been, that the whole mill industry of the country is passing through an ordeal never known before. Whilst your mills have, in common with all mills, reason to mourn over the results of the depression of the yarn trade and the poor harvest of a bad season, you will also note that this mill began working under the company from the 1st of June last. By a resolution of your directors of 21st May 1884, the secretaries, managers and agents were empowered to carry out the managment of the mills under the advice and assistance of Mr. Alcock. Under the advice of this able and experienced gentleman, many an improvement has been made, and a part of the machinery and shafting has been arranged and fitted up. These operations took up a period of about six months during which the mills necessarily worked under some disadvantage, which, combined with the stress occasioned by the causes above noted, accounts, in great measure, for the loss that has occurred. In January last, Mr. Alcock, who has unsparingly given us the benefit of his valuable advice and assistance, as well as Mr. Metcalf, the manager of the mills, appointed under the recommendations of Mr. Alcock, presented us with a report of the working of the mills, wherein certain improvments were suggested. These your directors, after mature consideration, resolved to carry out, and have already ordered to be at once put into execution. 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THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, in the suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Justice Scott gave judgment on two of the issues connected with the mill commission, the decision on which had been reserved.

His Lordship said—The issues were (12th) whether the property acquired by the 1st defendant Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy himself, and in particular the Commissions earned by him as mill agent are not the self-acquired property of the defendant and (13th) whether the plaintiff is entitled to partition of this property. The law as to self-acquired property is put very clearly in Stranger's Hindu Law, Vol. I. p. 213. He says: "The acquisition in order to be separate property must have been original and independent, the excess of the exclusive title consisting in its having been made by the sole agency of the individual without employing for the purpose what belongs in common to the family. If the family property has been instrumental to it it vests in the family" and so on. "To take the case out of the rule when there has been no separate labour, the common fund must have been directly instrumental." Now to apply this law. In the present case there was clearly no conjoint labour. Sir Mungooldas did all the work himself as mill agent. None of the family aided him in any way. The only question is whether he obtained the post of mill agent through the direct instrumentality of the common funds, which Sir Mungooldas had inherited from his great-grandfather. That is a pure question of fact, and the facts are as follows. The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company was founded in 1860. Sir Mungooldas was appointed chairman of the company. He then owned 39 shares and subsequently bought a very much large number. He seems to have managed the affairs of the mill for ten years without any remuneration. His management was successful and very good dividends were declared every year from 1863. In December, 1870, he wrote a letter to the directors, in which he stated that he had acted hitherto as "Managing Director and General Superintendent and Chairman of the mill without any remuneration." He goes on to say he can do so no longer and asks for the same remuneration as is paid by every other mill in Bombay." At a meeting of the shareholders held up to the subsequently appointed managing director with a commission of quarter anna per lb. on all yarns and cloths sold by the company. The question is did he obtain this appointment by the influence of his shares or did he get it because his services were too valuable to be dispensed with and fully worth the commission he asked. He possessed no doubt 330 shares at that time either in his own name or in the name of nominees, and as every share gave a vote he was possessed of great voting power. But there were 900 shares altogether, so that he could have been outvoted if the shareholders had wished it. As a matter of fact 283 shares did record their votes in his favour and only 97 against him, so that it may safely be inferred that he did not win the post by the direct influence of his own shares. It may be noted that the power of nominating power in the company had an indirec influence on the other voters. But it may be also said that the gratuitous services he had rendered for ten years influenced them also. Such influence cannot be said to have been created by the direct instrumentality of the common family fund. Nor can it be said that he brought these shares in order to secure this appointment as they were in themselves shares like one or two others. Dividends paid are sufficient reason for an explanation of the purchase without presuming any ulterior motives. I think therefore he obtained this post without much use of the ancestral property as would deprive its emoluments of the character of self-acquired property. I therefore answer the 12th issue in the affirmative and the 13th issue in the negative. Thus there is nothing for the defendants to decision that the shares were bought with ancestral property, but that question really remains open, and is subject to the Commissioner's report.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Miss Roberts, Surat
a Miss Shaw, Ahmedabad
a Miss McKie, Surat
a Colonel Bowlby, Sydney
a Mr Robert Collard, Sheagaun
a Lieut C Pritchard, Nagpur
Mr J Manners Romanis, London
a Mr W K Hardy, London
a Mr B Engeroff, London
a Capt and Mrs Mayne, London
a Mr N L Shaw, Calcutta
a Mr W Williamson, England
a Mr J C Cabby, England
a Lieut E F Lambert R A, England
a Mr R M Edwards, England
a Mr W L Forbes Royal Fusiliers, England
Lieut-Colonel Troutman, K R ifles, Peshawar
a Mr and Mrs Coty, Surat
a Miss Beaumont, Surat
Capt Kirkpatrick, R M Fusiliers, Kamptee
a Mr F Fairbairn, Calcutta
a Mrs Molesworth
a Mr Thomas J Liss, Poona
Mr Kamaishah
Colonel and Mrs Foord, Nagpur
Mr Sharpe

a Mrs J G Jopp
a Mr W Furnivalle, Secundarabad
Major Charles, Secundarabad
a Colonel P Lambert R E, Bombay
Lieut Tolbot, Colombo
Mr J Arthur Brooke, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
a Mr Harold
Mr E Sanders, Bombay
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
a Colonel Trevor, Saugor
Colonel Wooldridge, Bombay
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr S W Baxter, Bombay
Mr G E Burne
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay
a Major Hagen, England
a Colonel Chambers, England
a Mr John Links, England
Mr A Flemming, Bombay
Mr Alexander Schneider, Bombay
Mr Thomson, Bombay
Miss Alcock, Zanzibar
Mr Todd, Up-country
Mr Felly, Up-country
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

Sir, and Lady Charles Gough, Holaram Deccan
Col and Mrs Rivett-Carnac, Poona
Col and Mrs Withers, Belgaum
Col Moore, Poona
Major and Mrs Dundas, Mhow
Major and Mrs Carter, Cutch Bhuj
Residents left during the week are marked thus (a)

Major and Mrs Hay, Secunderabad
Dr and Mrs Spenser Secunderabad
Capt Knox, Aurungabad
Miss Little, Kolahpore
Professor Mrs and Miss Kirk

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

THE telegrams from home to-day have been singularly devoid of anything of interest, whether political or commercial. Money in London remains the same, and the whole of the Stock Exchange quotations are unaltered. In the Mincing-lane markets, too, Seeds and Wheat are unchanged, the one exception being Poppy-seed, which is 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower. This absence of movement is necessarily reflected here, and business to-day has been quiet and uneventful even for a Saturday.

MONEY is scarcely so very firm as it was, certainly not in the bazaar, whatever it may be with the banks. The want of life in our Produce markets, more particularly in Cotton, prevents the squeeze being so keenly felt as it might have been, while funds are naturally being attracted here by the turn of the exchanges in our favour. During the past week the imports of the precious metals have been very liberal, amounting to 32 lakhs in Silver and 17 lakhs in Gold—a scale of supply which would rapidly make itself felt in relieving the present pressure were the Mint working more freely.

EXCHANGE is of course feeling the altered tone in money. We opened at yesterday's closing rates, but with advice of shipments of £150,000 in Silver from Venice, in addition to the £50,000 previously advised from London, and less willingness to sell both on the part of the banks and merchants, a decline of 1-16d. has been established. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	..Is. 7 9-32d. to 5-16 pe	Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	..Is. 7 7-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	..Is. 7 7-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	,, Is. 7 17-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	,, ..2 06¾	,,

GOVERNMENT Paper continues firm and is steadily hardening in value. Fours are now at Rs. 94½, and for Fours and-a-half we quote Rs. 97½.

SHARES are fairly active and generally tending upward. Bank of Bombays meet quite a strong demand, and are now quoted at Rs. 725. National Bank have improved to Rs. 94. Spinning Mills are steady. City are quoted Rs. 10, Madras United Rs. 25 higher ; Jewraz Balloo, Khutao Muckoojee, and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON exhibits continued quietness. In Liverpool yesterday the tone was dull, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value, but near arrivals of Americans were 1 64d. lower and Fine Ginned Broach May-June shipment, Canal, 1-32d. easier at 5 9-16d. To-day's report is again dull, sales 6,000, Americans on the spot 1-16d. lower ; other prices unaltered. In New York yesterday there was no change, but to-day while ready Miduplands are still quoted at 10 7-8 cents. Futures come 10 points lower at 10·88 cents per lb. for August.

The week's business in Liverpool having been on a somewhat more active scale, the movements in the statistical position have been correspondingly more important. The Liverpool stock has decreased by 34,000 bales, and with the diminished supplies from the States and the limited shipments from this side, must now fall off rapidly until the autumn. The visible supply for all Europe is lower by 110,000 bales leaving it 360,000 bales under last, and 690,000 bales, below the year before last. With a revival in trade, which we are pretty sure to have once these wars and rumours of wars are well out of people's minds, this limited supply will require very careful husbanding to carry spinners over until the next American crop becomes available in quantity, and the process of husbanding means higher prices by a good deal than anything we have had this year. As yet there is stock enough in Liverpool to cut and come again at, and spinners seeing that have no very great inducement to lay in extra supplies ; but failing a recurrence of adverse outside influence, again, that point is bound to come, not perhaps for some weeks yet, but before the summer is over, and once the alarm is taken the movement will be sharp.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	9,000	16,000	50,000
,, Exports to U. K.	2,000	12,000	38,000
,, ,, Cont.	14,000	9,000	32,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,637,000	4,718,000	5,691,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	2,202,000	2,144,000	2,481,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	1,312,000	1,357,000	1,731,000
,, Stock in the Ports	520,000	537,000	671,000
Saturday's receipts	2,000	1,800	4,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 8th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,450,000	2,740,000	3,120,510
,, Surats	385,000	676,000	701,570

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	994,000	1,014,400	914,120
,, London	30,000	70,000	55,200
American afloat	70,000	44,000	193,000
Indian ,,	72,000	121,000	150,000
	1,166,000	1,279,400	1,312,440
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6 3-16d.	5 13-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¼d.	1¾d.	1 11-16d

Our local market presents no new feature worthy of special notice. Prices are unaltered in every respect and the demand inactive. The only description in special request is best Broach, of which there are buyers but no sellers at Rs. 215. Dholleras remain on about the basis of Rs. 199 per candy for Good.

WHEAT is as dull as ever. The shipments are no doubt considerable, but new purchases are light, No. 1 Soft White Pesay is quoted at Rs. 3-11½, No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-9 per cwt.

SEEDS are all very quiet. Linseed we quote at Rs. 5-10½ bazaar, and Rs. 5-12½ railway terms. Rapeseed is at Rs. 5-12 for Yellow Gujerat, Rs. 5-10 for Yellow Cawnpore, and Rs. 4-13½ to Rs. 4-14 for Red Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS have not moved materially, and the tone is quiet at the following quotations :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	28s. 9d. to 30s.	28s. 9d.
Open Charter	28s. 9d.	28s. 9d.
Havre	30s.	
Antwerp	28s. to 28s. 9d.	28s. 9d.
Marseilles	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	40s.	35s. to 40s.

COAL is quite depressed. For Davison's West Hartley alongside buyers decline to pay more than Rs. 14 per ton, which is about Re. 1½ under first cost at home.

PIECE GOODS are about the same as before, dull and inactive. From home the shipments are contracting somewhat, the quantities reported by Reuter for the month of April comparing with March as follows :—

Bombay,	April.	March.
Plain Cottons	25,450,000 yards.	31,00,000 yards.
Coloured Cottons	7,350,000 ,,	2,40,000 ,,
Printed Cottons	5,400,000 ,,	5,80,000 ,,
Twist	1,00,000 lbs.	1,00,000 lbs
Calcutta.		
Plain Cottons	54,800,000 yards.	67,00,000 yards.
Coloured Cottons	7,650,000 ,,	6,40,000 ,,
Printed Cottons	3,40,000 ,,	3,10,000 ,,
Twist	1,20,000 lbs.	1,50,000 lbs.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	515
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	94

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,230			775
Akola Press Co.	850	500	500	Rs.	50	440
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	1,185
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	2	280
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	500
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20		..	185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	12	125		41	197½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs.	600	700
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300		12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	130	1,120
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500		400	2,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	45	610
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500		..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs.	40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	200	200	Rs.	40	2224
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	Rs.	74	1324
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs.	30	333
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs.	45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs.	40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs.	10	155
Prince of W. Press	900	500	100		10	475
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500		..	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	620
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500		25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..		1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs.	15	460xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs.	2	91
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs.	17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs.	30	660
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs.	22½	635
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100			18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs.	30	800
BudneraMfg.Co.,Ld	1,000	500	500		..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs.	40	655
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs.	12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	450		..	405
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs.	30	610
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000		..	68
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,00		..	165
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,00		..	1,0.0
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs.	25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00		25	530
Gokuldas Spg. Co.	9,000	50	50			430
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,00	1,00		..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs.	40	765
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50		70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	1,00	Rs.	50	1,020
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	Rs.	30	400
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	68	1,00	1,00			825
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400		..	405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	Rs.	40	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs.	30	915
Khandesh	750	1,00	1,00	Rs.	30	740
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs.	40	770
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs.	5	13
Madras United	800	1,00	1,00		100	2,425
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs.	35	630
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs.	25	992½
Maungon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs.	2	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs.	50	1,32
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00		..	525
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1		..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000		..	500
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs.	20	885
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs.	2	475
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs.	10	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250		62	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50			110
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00			525
Ripon	641	1,00	1,0			625
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs.	50	1,45
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs.	70	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs.	30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs.	20	370
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs.	10	230
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,00		..	500
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,0	1,00	Rs.	25	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	£1	£12	6-—0	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10	p.c.	200
	300	100	100			106
Badham,Pile &Co.,Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs.	10	205
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1-0	1½-2-3p.c		91
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	1½-2-3p.c		
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100			93
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500		..	610
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000		..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs.	6½	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500		300	3,725
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300		60	725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000		25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6	p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		..	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	00		..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100		..	24
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½		117
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs.	1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5			34
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300		36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36	p. s	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs.	22½	316
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22		1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100		6	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100		..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50		2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20		1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8	p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	14	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	Rs.	8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	2	25	Rs.	1	14
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	90	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	1	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12			p.ct.	127

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week ending 9th May, 1885 :—

Shelf No.	Title.	Vols.	Author.
	ROOM A.		
3 14-15	Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle	3	J. A. Froude.
17 19	The Russo-Afghan Question & the Invasion of India	1	Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I.
17 19	The Social Philosophy and Religion of Comte	1	Edward Caird, L. L. D.
17 19	The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences	1	(By the late) Wm. Kingdon Clifford.
88 25	A History of Money in Ancient Countries	1	Mex. Del. Mar., C. E. M. E.
	The Parmenides of Plato	1	Thomas Taylor.
	Letters from Khartoum	1	Frank Power.
	Society in London	1	A Foreign Resident.
	ROOM B.		
13 10	The Dukes Sweetheart	1	Richard Dowling.
17 19	Proper Pride, a Novel	1	B. M. Croker.
88 25	Heart Salvage by Sea and Land	1	Mrs. Cooper (Katherine Saunders.)
95 16	Cousins	1	L. B. Walford.
	ROOM C.		
	London in 1885	1	Herbert Fry.

T. G. B. ATKINSON,
Librarian.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—May 10, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. F Johnson, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—May 5, at No. 13, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Atkinson, of a son.
LISSENBURG—May 5, at Sunning Dale Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. H. G. Lissenburg, of a son.
MORRIS—May 5, at Bryn Hyfryst, Yozoaud, the wife of A. W. Morris, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOOLLEY—BRETT—May 4, at All Saints', Cooncor, by the Rev. L. Wilson Kidd, Frank Howard, second son of Richard Woolley, Esq., of Woodcote, Coonoor, to Alice Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Major-General James Templeton Brett, of the Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BURROWS—May 3, at Agra, of meningitis, Sergeant-Major Robert Samuel Burrows, D. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 38 years.
MADGE—May 4, at 5, Wood-street, Calcutta, Evelina Jane, wife of Henry James Madge, aged 37 years and 4 months.
MACGEORGE—May 5, at Lucknow, Florence Ethel, only daughter of G. MacGeorge, Esq., Deputy Consulting Engineer, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1885.

CONCURRENTLY with the orders which have been given by the Government of India to stop special commissariat and transport purchases and to discharge hired transports, the Home Government have countermanded the orders issued the week before last for the despatch of reinforcements to India next Thursday. Nothing could more plainly indicate that, in the opinion of the Government at all events, there is small likelihood of war. The Opposition, therefore, will have a decidedly pacific policy to arraign in the debate which begins to-night in the House of Commons, and in view of which Sir Stafford Northcote has prepared a vote of censure, the purpose of which is to stop the vote of credit until information has been given as to the policy of the Government, and as to the manner in which the money will be spent. Sir Stafford Northcote has something of a precedent to fall back upon in the amendment which Lord Hartington proposed to the vote of credit for six millions in 1878—with this distinction, however, that in this case the opposition to the vote comes some days after the House has unanimously agreed to the second reading of the Bill. It will be interesting to see if the Opposition make any larger use of the resolution which Sir Stafford Northcote is about to propose than to draw information from the Government. They can scarcely pretend that the time has come for pronouncing upon the policy that has been pursued, inasmuch as we have not as yet touched even the fringe of the frontier question, so that there is nothing like a finished work to pronounce upon. They cannot even arraign the conduct of the Government in relation to Peujdeh, unless they are prepared to say that to refer that matter to arbitration was in itself a reprehensible measure—a proposition which they are hardly likely seriously to put forward, or at any rate to be successful in substantiating. The essential point of the whole business—the delimitation of the frontier—will be the subject of negotiations which are about to be undertaken in London. How then can the House of Commons pronounce upon that? It seems to us, looking at the matter from a distance, that the zeal of the Conservatives is committing them to an untenable position. If "base surrender" is to be the keynote of the attack upon the Government the victory, we expect, will be with the latter, who, whatever surrenders they may contemplate, have made none yet. The Opposition may make a blunder if they endeavour to develope their attack upon too wide a field.

THE Egyptian Financial Convention having been concluded between the Powers, and endorsed by the English Parliament, another instalment of the duty of Europe towards Egypt is being discharged by the International Commission which is sitting at Paris, with the object of sanctioning, by a Conventional act, the establishment of "a definitive regulation, guaranteeing at all times, and for all Powers, the freedom of the Suez Canal." The one task has from the first been treated as necessarily consequential upon the other. More than two years ago—before even the attempt to arrive at a Concordat with the company which was so promptly upset by the unanimous hostility of the English shipowners—Lord Granville insisted upon the importance of an international agreement for regulating the passage of the Canal in times of war, no less than of peace. The possibility that after all it might be better to do without such an agreement does not appear to have impressed itself upon the Foreign Office. Lord Granville's eagerness to have one redacted is scarcely consistent with the belief that some day it may be necessary for English ships of war to enter the Canal as they did in July, 1882, making Ismailia or some other station between Port Said and Suez the base of military operations. A compact guaranteeing the freedom of the Canal "at all times and for all Powers" would have imposed serious restrictions upon Lord Wolseley's strategy three years ago. We were able to plead *force majeure* then as against the proprietors of the Canal, and we should have had no difficulty in pleading it, if necessary, against the territorial sovereign. But it would be another matter to enter a plea of *force majeure* in the European Areopagus, where one at least of the judges would without compunction strike it off the record. However, the Government can scarcely be blind to such obvious considerations as these. If they are, we may be sure that the Opposition will put them in mind of them in the debate which is promised. The Opposition, indeed, seem very wideawake about this business—rather too wideawake, we think, when they insist that the Financial Convention, which is very urgently needed to keep the wolf from the door, should not pass from the hands of Parliament until the Canal Convention has been brought up for consideration. Though there is a clear political connection between the two matters, for Parliamentary purposes they may safely be kept apart. Nothing, moreover, could be cruelter to Egypt than to stand in the way of the financial relief which she so urgently needs, even though the object were to prevent the Government making a foolish bargain concerning the Canal.

Since the Government has made it inevitable that the freedom of the Canal shall be regulated in a formal way, the question of Convention or no Convention is no longer open to discussion. The discussion, as it is, can scarcely avoid covering a very wide area. The Commission has been sitting, on and off, since the beginning of April, and although it has delegated much of the more detailed part of its work to sub-committees it seems still far from the end of its labours. The latest news from Paris represents the Commission as engaged in considering the French project for the constitution of an international commission for the regulation of the Canal, similar, a telegraphic summary says, in perhaps too general a way, to that which regulates the navigation of the Danube. The internationalization of great rivers, we know, has become fashionable. The Congo has been internationalised, and in a less degree the Niger, and in each case the illustrious example of the Danube has been followed with more or less of exactitude. Nor is there anything new in the idea of applying the same principle to the Suez Canal. A good many years ago—twelve years at least—when M. de Lesseps was in very low water and would have been willing to sell the concern for something considerably below its par value, this principle was endorsed in certain quarters, and by no one more unhesitatingly than by the usually cautious Lord Derby. Then as now the analogy of the Danube Commission was thought to supply a powerful argument for internationalization—that is to say, for the purchase of the Canal by the associated Powers, the interest on the purchase money, and the maintenance charges, being met by transit dues. But the analogy, it will at once be seen, was far from perfect. The riverain interest which the Powers have confided to the Danube Commission is in no sense a proprietary interest, so that the important element of proprietorship is absent from the Danube scheme. And when the matter is looked at from the "international highway" point of view the analogy becomes very faint indeed. No fewer than half a dozen States are directly interested in the Danube, it is true ; but while the river at the most is international the Canal is inter-continental—it is the one direct passage between East and West, and we should think twice before confiding it to the care of what might prove to be a body representative of dangerously conflicting interests. The French scheme has not been fully made public, and we doubt if it can accurately be described as providing to place the Canal in the charge of a Commission constituted like the Danube Commission. If, however, the description is approximately correct, it is not surprising that while Germany, Russia, and Austria favour it, England and Italy are opposed to it.

It is clear, however, that one element in the French project is the constitution of an International Commission charged to see that the regulations to be agreed upon between the Powers are carried out. Even if the proposal goes no further than this England will have good reason for strenuously resisting it. We may consent to the Canal being placed under international law, reduced to the most specific and conventional forms ; but any arrangement for placing it under international control would be charged with abundant possibilities of misunderstanding and mischief. The Government have tried hard to persuade the public, with manifest want of success, that an international guarantee for the Egyptian loan will not pave the way to international interference with Egyptian finance. They will have a harder task before them if, when defending the Convention which is now under negotiation, they set themselves to prove that an International Commission for the regulation of the Canal, of which France is the author and patron, will not be likely at any time to hamper the exercise of our rights in the Canal, or to prove in some indefinable yet not the less serious way a real hindrance to British trade and British policy. If the regulations to be adopted by the Paris Commission are of any real utility they should be self-acting. There should be no need to place them under the care of an International Commission or of any other Commission. The proper authority for seeing to their right application is the territorial authority, for whose freedom of action some of the Powers, despite insincere protests against English interference with the liberty of the Egyptian Government, have shown scant respect. We do not disguise the fact that there are questions relating to the Canal with which England cannot admit the competence of a Convention like that assembled in Paris to deal with—questions with which some day she may have to claim an exclusive right to deal. But the powers of this Convention are strictly limited ; they cover little beyond matters of police, and those matters can best be left to the Egyptian Government. If that Government fail in this duty there are the consulates at hand, all of them tenanted by watchful guardians of the interests of their respective Governments. M. Camille Barrere, we are sure, would not fail to remind the Egyptian Government if in its application of the regulations for the freedom of the Canal it suffered French interests to suffer. He apparently is making good use of his opportunity in the Commission. But that is no reason why we should make anything short of the best use of ours.

OUR Simla correspondent to-day gives an absolute and authoritative contradiction to the report in the *Morning Post* alleging that the Viceroy had tendered his resignation in consequence of the new understanding with Russia. The *canard* was evidently hatched for the purposes of the debate in which the policy of the Government is to be arraigned, and upon the issue of which such a report, if it could be believed for a day or two, might have some influence. That is so obvious an explanation of it that only fussy incompetence would fail to see the absurdity and the mischief of telegraphing to India a report that was likely to disturb minds unable to detect its origin and to estimate its value. Perhaps it was not unnatural to our contemporary's correspondent to send to Bombay "news" of that sort ; and upon him there is no need to pass special censure. It was inexcusable, however, to publish such a report in India, where the means of ascertaining its worth or worthlessness are easily available, even when the journalist is without knowledge of the fundamental facts of Government policy and of the course of the negotiations.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUAKIM, APRIL 24.

TIMES have been slow with the Indian Contingent during the last few days. The greater part of the British troops have advanced with the railway to Handup, Otao, and Tambouk, meeting with no opposition, and quietly establishing themselves at the various stations. The "East Indian Soldiers," as the Field Force Orders, facetiously style us, remain in Suakim. We are principally employed in unloading ships, that is, in carrying huge sacks of chopped straw and bags of split beans on our backs from the ships to the carts and railway wagons at the end of the pier. It is, indeed an inspiriting sight to see the noble fellows at work! At one pier a gang of convicts in chains, at another a hundred lazy Soudanese labourers at half-a-crown a day, whilst amongst them struggles poor Jack Sepoy ruining his clothes and boots, and working harder than either, all for the honour and glory of the thing—for no pay will he get. They say there is a difficulty in getting recruits for the Native Army ; my only wonder is how any man can be fool enough to enlist at all, when he finds that not only has he to fight and be shot at (which he likes), but in the intervals of the fighting has to work like a common cooly side by side with convicts.

Last Saturday, the 18th, a reconnaissance was made to Hashin in order to find out the truth about a reported assembling of the enemy in that direction. The force from Suakim consisted of the 20th Hussars, 9th Bengal Cavalry, and the 15th Sikhs, commanded by General Hudson. Sir G. Graham accompanied the force. The Guards Mounted Infantry made their first public appearance, and, considering the short time they have been formed, they turned out uncommonly well. They are all mounted on ponies from India—first-class little beasts from the Punjab. A battery of R. H. A. also came out. As we had no baggage we for once dispensed with the ridiculous and clumsy square, and marched straight for the valley—passing over the ground where the fight was the other day, and sending half a company to reconnoitre the hill taken by the Berks line and Marines on the 20th March. Nothing was seen of the enemy, so we went on four miles, and there waited till communication had been set up between the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice of a resolution for a vote of censure, which would be tantamount to stopping the credit until the House was informed regarding the policy of the Government, and how the money will be employed.

THE PENJDEH AFFAIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 8.

The *Official Messenger* states that the action taken by General Komaroff was not contrary to the instructions he had received, and adds that the Minister for War has agreed to refer to arbitration the question as to whether the instructions given to Komaroff were in accordance with the agreement of the 17th March. The same paper confirms Mr. Gladstone's statement that the English and Russian Governments are prepared to resume negotiations immediately in London, to settle the main points for the delimitation of the frontier.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA COUNTERMANDED.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Orders which had been issued for the sailing of British reinforcements for India on the 14th instant have been countermanded.

THE FORCES IN THE SOUDAN.

Earl Morley, Under-Secretary for War, replying to a question in the Lords, said that the number of British troops now in the Soudan amounted to 25,000, exclusive of Engineers and the Australian Contingent.

Sir Evelyn Wood is going to Cairo, General Dormer and staff to Debbeh, and Sir Owen Lanyon to Abugusi. Colonel Wolseley is under orders to proceed to India.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE.

SOFIA, MAY 9.

The governess and ladysmaid employed in the family of the British Chargé d'Affaires here were outraged by Bulgarian soldiers to-day. The perpetrators of the outrage have been arrested.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas, run to-day :—

Farewell ..... 1st.
Jane ..... 2nd.
Satchell..... 3rd.

FEHMI PACHA.

PARIS, MAY 9.

Fehmi Pacha has arrived here.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 8.

The troopship Crocodile arrived from Bombay to-day.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SUNDAY.

I am able to give an authoritative contradiction to the report in the *Morning Post*, which was telegraphed to the *Times of India* yesterday, to the effect that the Viceroy, in consequence of the understanding with the Russian Government, had tendered his resignation, and had been implored to remain. The report is absolutely without foundation of any kind.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

I learn that Lord Dufferin is in complete accord with the understanding with Russia, and supports the policy of the Ministry.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

The Australian mail has arrived.

In Victoria Cabinet councils are held weekly to discuss the defences of the Colony. The Premier at a public meeting gave assurances that the Ministry would do their duty in defending the colony against the attack of any foe. A loyal feeling is manifested throughout the colonies to the mother-country.

The annual commencement of the Melbourne University, the Governor being present, was characterized by great disorderliness on the part of the undergraduates in accordance with a preconcepted plan.

The Australian colonies rapidly strengthening their defences in view of the probability of war between England and Russia. The Sydney Cabinet, assisted by the advice of Admiral Tryon, has resolved upon a torpedo defence of Port Jackson. In the event of war the channels will be blocked by the sinking of hulks. Recruiting is going on steadily in connection with a naval brigade, torpedo corps, and infantry regiments. In case of war steps will be taken on behalf of the Imperial Navy to arm P. and O. and Orient steamers for the purpose of coping with any exemptorized Russian cruisers. A torpedo corps is busily engaged at Newcastle. The South Australian force available for defence purposes amounts at least to two thousand men. In Tasmania active work is going on in connection with the defences. At Hobart earthworks have been thrown up to protect batteries, and torpedoes have been laid in the river Derwent.

Two bushrangers entered a store in New South Wales and shot the storekeeper. They were both shot by the police.

THE EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

The Invincible has arrived at Colombo to reinforce the East Indian Squadron.

COMMISSIONS IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

Mr. Garstin, member of the Board of Revenue and one of the chief promoters of the Volunteer movement, in a speech at a meeting of the Native College this evening said :—"I put forward, for the consideration of those well-conducted young men who find it difficult to adopt a profession, the suggestion that they should apply to Government for commissions as native officers in the Army ; and I have reason to believe that, as far as circumstances will permit, such applications would be favourably entertained. In this way the Army might be supplied by degrees with younger and a better educated class of native officers than it at present possesses." Speaking of the Reserve, he suggested that Government should announce that from an early date they would always give preference in filling up vacancies in the civil administration to men who have served for at least one year in the Army, and then joined the Reserve.

A CONCESSION TO VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

Government has just made an important innovation which will prove an additional incentive to join the Volunteer corps. The local Government having proposed to admit the orphan children of Volunteers into the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal, on condition that children of British soldiers are in no way superseded or excluded by the concession.

SUICIDE.

John Binny, chief steward of the Madras General Hospital, has poisoned himself.

SINGULAR CASE OF ILLEGAL ARREST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Anne Love, a widow, was arrested for debt on Saturday last on a High Court warrant, and taken to the Presidency Jail. In the absence of accommodation for females, the Sheriff's officer was told to take her to the Alipore jail, in the suburbs, where she was lodged. On Monday last she was brought up at the High Court, and formally committed to the Presidency Jail, as she could not give proper security previous to filing a petition in insolvency. But the Sheriff's officer again of his own motion took her to Alipore. On Wednesday an application was made before Mr. Justice Norris by counsel on behalf of Love for her release on the ground of illegal confinement. The judge ordered a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue on the superintendent of the Presidency Jail, calling upon him personally to produce the body of Love. At the High Court yesterday the case was again heard. The superintendent of the Presidency Jail, on being asked how he had got Love from Alipore, which is beyond the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, said he had written to the assistant superintendent of that jail, through a warder, who had brought her to court. Justice Norris remarked that if Love had been a man, and while being brought to the court had overpowered her custodians and escaped from their illegal custody, she would have been perfectly justified. With regard to the powers possessed by Government to order the transfer of civil prisoners from one jail to another, as was said by the superintendent, his lordship did not wish to say anything ; but the question was, what were the consequences likely to result from this order of Government. In an elaborate judgment, Mr. Justice Norris reviewed all the facts of the case, and arrived at the conclusion that Love was unlawfully detained, and ordered her discharge unconditionally.

THUNDERSTORM AT CALCUTTA.

Another thunderstorm accompanied with heavy rain passed over the city at noon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

LISBON, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	55,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	39,000	"
" " " Surats.....	16,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	994,000	"
" " Surats.....	54,000	"
" " Cotton in London...	30,000	"

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	74⅜
4½ " "	76⅜
3 " Consols for account.....	98⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan.....	99
4½ " French Rentes.....	108
Bar Silver	49⅞

Arrival—Bryn Glass.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION :—
GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
GOVERNMENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
The Amour route interrupted near Albazine.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, May 9.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·2

SUNDAY, May 10.

6 a.m. ... ... 79·6
10 a.m. ... ... 84·9
2 p.m. ... ... 86·1
4 p.m. ... ... 85·7

JUDGMENT was given by Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court on Saturday last on the two issues regarding the mill commission (the decision on which was reserved) in the suit brought by Jeggibhoundas Munguldas against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. Those issues were :—Whether the property acquired by Sir Munguldas himself, and in particular the commission earned by him as mill agent, were not his self-acquired property ; and whether the plaintiff was entitled to partition of this property. The former issue was found in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative, the result being in favour of Sir Munguldas.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey, sitting in the Appeal Court on Saturday, delivered judgment in the case of Charles Agnew Turner *vs.* Hajee Beebee, widow, and others. The plaintiff, as assignee of the estate and effects of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, claimed to recover from the defendants, as the heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Zenel Abadeen, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 28th August, 1875, till payment. This case arose out of what was known as the "Mazagon Dockyard suit." A Mahomedan merchant prince of the Shoostree family, Mahomed Ali Khan by name, died in Bombay in 1820, appointing a relation as executor of his estate. That relation died, appointing in his stead one Mahomed Rahim Shirazee as executor. The Shoostrees brought an action against the executor ; and in 1846 the Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, to whom the question was referred as a matter of account, found Shirazee liable to pay the estate over eleven lakhs of rupees. The Supreme Court confirmed the Master's report ; but an appeal was preferred against the decision, and in 1856 the Privy Council ordered the accounts to be retaken. Meanwhile Rahim Shirazee became insolvent and filed his schedule in 1850. He finally went to Persia, leaving one Zenel Abadeen as his representative with a power of attorney. On the death of Rahim Shirazee his children continued to regard Abadeen as their agent, and renewed the power of attorney to him. In consequence of the decision of the Privy Council, Abadeen pressed the then Official Assignee to revive the suit. He furnished the funds ; the suit was instituted ; and the matter was again referred in 1859 to the Master to take an account. A compromise of the matters in dispute was eventually come to with the sanction of the court, and a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 was paid by the solicitors of the defendants in that suit to Zenel Abadeen. Out of this sum Rs. 75,000 only were paid to Mr. Gamble, the then Official Assignee, for the benefit of the creditors, while the payment of the balance of Rs. 1,50,000 was concealed from the court. The present plaintiff therefore claimed to recover the latter amount from the heirs of Zenel Abadeen as money improperly obtained. Mr. Justice Scott, who heard the suit in the court below, dismissed it, with costs. On Saturday the Appeal Court reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Scott and gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,50,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 28th August, 1875, till payment. The defendants were ordered personally to pay the costs of the suit and of the appeal throughout.

THE *Indian Spectator* learns from Calcutta that some of Mr. Gibbs's friends there intend "to perpetuate his memory by placing his portrait in a suitable place." A committee has been formed for that purpose, of which Mr. Kally Prosono Day is the working secretary. We are given to understand that the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas have joined the movement.

DEPUTY SURG-GENERAL J. MC.N. DONNELLY has been posted to the administrative medical charge of Her Majesty's Forces in British Burma.

MIRZA ATAULLAH KHAN, Sirdar Bahadur, the newly-appointed Envoy to Kabul, is the senior native officer in the Indian Army, having been given a direct commission as Ressaldar on entering the Army in June, 1857.

As the prospects of peace between England and Russia seem daily becoming well assured, the Indian Government have decided not to recall any more Indian officers now on leave in Europe.

SUCH rapid progress is being made with the Sind-Peshin Railway that it is expected that the first locomotives will be able to reach the plateau within twelve months.

THE British army in India is now only 2,200 men short of its should-be strength. Reuter telegraphs that the orders which had been issued for the sailing of British reinforcements to India have been countermanded, so that the deficiency is not likely to be supplied at present.

ON Sir Peter Lumsden's departure, Colonel Ridgeway will remain in charge of the Boundary Commission, at any rate until it is decided what the Commission will have to do. "It is quite possible" (remarks an up-country paper) "that there may be still a quantity of work for our officers beyond the Murghab and on the Badghis side of that river. Whatever terms Mr. Gladstone may finally be brought to, a border line somewhere or other will presumably form a part of them which for forms sake will have to be laid down and settled. This would involve arrangements both with the Russians and with the Afghans, which again would require the presence of some representatives of England.

IT is stated that the Amir has expressed a desire that the Boundary Commission will not only examine carefully the possible frontier line between the Hari Rud and Murghab, but also extend their labours in the Oxus valley. "Abdul Rahman's power," says the *Pioneer*, "is sufficiently great to ensure a safe conduct to Colonel Ridgeway and our officers along the border line in spite of recent events in Badghis ; and already, we believe, a certain reaction has set in among the Afghans of the Herat province, who begin to recognise the difficult position of General Lumsden's party in the face of the Russian advance. The orders which the Amir is now issuing to his officers in Herat will smooth the way to further work by the Commission—unless, of course, the Home Government, in their anxiety to please Russia and purchase present peace, decide not to proceed with the boundary work."

RUMOURS current in Meshhed and Northern Persia generally put down the total strength of the Russians east of the Caspian at 50,000 men, a month ago ; but the Allahabad paper says there is good reason to believe that the real number is between 20,000 and 30,000 only, though exact information has never been obtained of the troops sent down from Turkistan. In the matter of supplies the element of doubt is by no means so great, as the Persian know what stores and forage have been collected. Thus at Askabad a great depôt has been formed, while at the point on the Tejend where the road from Askabad to Merv crosses the river vast quantities of flour and grain have been stored ready for troops marching on that line. At Kahka in the Daraghaz Atak collections have been going on for more than a year, while during the past winter supplies have been poured into Old Sarakhs. Forage in abundance has been collected along the Tejend, and General Komaroff is better prepared for an advance upon Herat, if he were ordered to undertake it, than is generally supposed.

IT is announced that the whole of the Indian Brigade remains at Suakim until further orders ; General Hudson taking over the chief command as soon as Sir Gerald Graham leaves with the English troops.

THE net imports of gold in March amounted to Rs. 7,54,814, bringing the total net imports for the year 1884-85 up to Rs. 4,67,33,868. The corresponding figures for the silver imports were Rs. 80,39,632 and Rs. 7,24,58,254. The silver coined in the Mint during the official year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 5,77,41,532, the values for Calcutta and Bombay being Rs. 1,23,71,139 and Rs. 4,53,70,393 respectively.

APART from Government stores, the total imports into India during the year 1884-85 amount to Rs. 53,14,79,198 as compared with Rs. 52,70,38,912 for last year ; while the exports for the two periods are Rs. 83,11,54,429 and Rs. 88,03,36,847 respectively. The exports are thus 492 lakhs less than those of 1883-84, which, however, was an exceptionally prosperous year. Compared with the returns for 1882-83, the exports show a falling off of 28 lakhs, which may be taken to indicate the deflection of trade from the standard of recent years.

THE *Saturday Review*, in its notice of the new novel "Current Repentance," which was reviewed in the *Bombay Gazette* last week, assumes it to be the first or second work of a young author, and thinks it shows very high promise. "It displays considerable powers both of description and narration ; vigour in the tragic, coupled with restrained humour and lightness of touch in the comic passages." "Current Repentance," it now transpires, is the work of a Punjab Civilian.

THE Beharis cannot complain that they do not obtain the majority of official appointments in the Patna Division. Last year there were 513 vacancies in the different offices and departments of that division, of which 134 were in the Revenue and Magistrates' offices, 54 in the Road Cess and Municipal offices, 28 in the Registration Department, and 297 in the Police. Of these vacancies, 481 were filled by Beharis, 29 by Bengalis, and 3 by others. This shows that no less than 93·7 per cent. of the vacancies were filled up by natives of Behar, and of the Bengalis who obtained appointments several had been for many years domiciled in Behar. In the Jail Department, however, it appears that no competent Behari could be found to fill a few vacancies that occurred. These consisted of one appointment as jailor, one as assistant jailor, and one as storekeeper in a jail, and they were all filled by Bengalis.

THE Allahabad paper pronounces the following eulogium on Sir Charles Turner on the occasion of his retirement :—"An able lawyer, more clever perhaps than profound, Sir Charles abundantly maintained the character of the Bench in these Provinces, and going as Chief Justice of Madras with thirteen years' Indian judicial experience he has satisfied all professional expectations there. But he will be still more widely remembered for the active interest he has always shown in the welfare of all sorts and conditions of men. Young Madras and the University B. A.'s, the struggling and depressed Mahomedaus, and the still more struggling and depressed Eurasian and Anglo-Indians have all had his ungrudging assistance and encouragement. Innumerable as are the meetings at which he has presided of societies and associations existing for a bewildering variety of purposes, he has always managed to give the counsel and advice that were appropriate to the occasion as only a man who was genuinely interested therein could do. On every side Sir Charles Turner is spoken of, now that he is leaving, as the most popular Chief Justice that Madras has ever had ; and perhaps it is in order to allow Madras to realise the full force of her regrets undisturbed that the Secretary of State, with thoughtful consideration, has so far refrained from appointing his successor.

THE death-rate at Port Louis continues excessively high. During the last week in March the number of deaths registered was 82, which gives an average of more than 60 per 1,000 per annum.

MISS BEILBY, formerly of the Zenana Medical Mission, Lucknow, has obtained the M. D. degree at the University of Berne, Switzerland, and proposes to return to India and join the ranks of the lady doctors. Bombay has already two Lady Doctors—Miss Pechey and Miss Eilaby—and Madras has one in Mrs. Scharlieb. A local paper suggests that Miss Beilby should be induced to go to Calcutta.

THE hottest day in Calcutta during the month of April last was the 15th, when the thermometer rose to 105·3° ; and the coldest day was on the 26th, when it fell to 69·6°. To us in Bombay this appears to be a startling variation of temperature. The total rainfall of the month was only 0·66 of an inch, the average rainfall for the last 48 years being 2·81 inches. Rain fell on only three days during the month, the average number of rainy days being eight for the last 24 years.

A SEVERE cyclone passed over Madagascar, as well as some of the adjacent islands, on the 26th of February. At the Isle St. Marie five coasting vessels were sunk and the French ship Port Niche from France, with a full cargo for that island, was lost off the North Point. At Tamatave the French transport L'Oise ran on shore, and the doctor and eleven of the crew were drowned. The Careze lost her rudder, the Argo was totally lost, and the chief officer, Mr. Ledger, and the steward drowned. The French schooner Clemence foundered, as well as a few other smaller vessels in the coasting trade, and an American ship, the name of which is unknown, has disappeared. The boat establishment, the Custom House, and the Port Office were all washed away to sea, and Point Tamnio, in the harbour of Tamatave, is said to have been carried sixty metres southward.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon reports that cholera has broken out at Pegu, where extreme heat has been experienced of late. The natives employed on the new railway works are said to be dying "by hundreds," but probably this is an exaggeration.

A MEMORIAL, signed by nearly three-fourths of the members of the City of London Corporation, has been addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers, urging the repeal of the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The memorialists—among whom are the Lord Mayor, the ex-Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, the City Chamberlain, and twenty of the twenty-nine Deputies—say :—"The prohibition of such marriages has been repeatedly condemned by large majorities in the House of Commons ; it has become a part of our jurisprudence through a doubtful interpretation of Scripture ; it is habitually infringed, without loss of respect, by persons of admitted virtue, who do not believe that they are acting at variance with religion or morality ; and a law which, like this, fails to secure the general assent of the community, ought, in our opinion, to be abolished. We therefore urgently appeal to Her Majesty's responsible advisers to take such steps as may be needful to carry the desired reform into effect."

A LETTER from Asia Minor, published in the *Moscow Gazette*, states that a great number of Peabody guns have been distributed among the population of the eastern parts of Trans-Caucasia. The consequences are a hitherto unheard of number of daring robberies committed by the tribes upon the Russian population. A whole factory has been opened at Ardebil for the manufacture of Peabody cartridges, which are sold in thousands to the begs and their servants. The Persian authorities do nothing to prevent these disturbances, but the begs receive presents and signs of approval, and only in cases of special imprudence they have to pay a small fine. The Russian frontier population is utterly powerless against this state of affairs, in which their lives and property are placed in constant jeopardy. The correspondent suggests that it would be well to declare the threatened districts in a state of siege, to forbid the carrying of arms by the suspected tribes, and to strengthen the prestige of Russia in the East.

DR. KARL BLIND, writing in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting, of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, to consider the possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties that have arisen on the Afghan frontier question said—As member of your executive, I need scarcely say that my hearty desire is for peace, wherever peace can be honourably maintained on the lines of practical and provident statesmanship. In the present serious crisis, when the Government of the Czar is showing so manifestly and with such brutal violence that its final aim is India, I believe no good can come from proposals of international arbitration. Such proposals will only have the effect of apparently exhibiting a divided opinion in this country, and thus encouraging further aggression on the part of a ruthless despotism. One autocrat after another has shamelessly broken the most solemn pledges referring to Khiva, Merv, and Afghanistan, as well as to the Frontier Commission. For the sake of the peace of India, for the sake of the unchecked progress of the vast country whose English guardianship is certainly preferable to that of the Master of Siberia, a firm stand has at last to be made, if India is not to be lost. It is a question of action now, not of words. Hence I would not be a party to procedures which would involve for me an impossible self-deception."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have decided to sanction an advance not exceeding two months' pay to all officers, soldiers, and followers ordered on service to Beluchistan, from the date of receipt of orders to join the force.

ALL officers employed in the purchase of transport are to be allowed a deputation allowance of rupees five per day, in addition to all actual travelling expenses.

IT has been decided to allow officers in command of the artillery ammunition columns for the field a command allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, and a stationary allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

THE Secretary of State for India has permitted Deputy Surgeon-General W. Pearl, to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th March last, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MAJOR J. LEACH, just promoted to that rank from M. Battery B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to O. Battery 3rd Brigade, and ordered to Lucknow to join.

CAPTAIN W. J. ROBERTSON, from the depôt 1st Brigade, has been posted to M. Battery B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

CAPTAIN R. M. B. F. KELLY, just promoted to that rank from G. Battery A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 9 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade Welsh Division, *vice* Fowle, seconded.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. T. WOODWARD, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been ordered to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which he is posted.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. T. BUDGEN, Royal Artillery, has been selected by Army Headquarters to command the Royal Artillery at Thayetmyo, British Burmah.

THE following committee of paymastership has been formed in the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, consequent on Major A. H. Haldane having proceeded to England. President.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Huskisson ; members.—Captain R. F. Westmacott and Lieutenant C. R. Dyer.

CAPTAIN J. H. MORE-MOLYNEUX, Bengal Staff Corps, has been selected to proceed on special service with the expedition to the Soudan.

THE Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers are to be supplied with 7-pounder guns, with naval, field, and boat carriages in place of their present 9-pounder guns, which are far too cumbrous for the purposes of the battery, with their clumsy iron car riages and limbers.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 8.—Crop reports are defective ; but it appears that, although the barometer has risen considerably, the barometric depression in Rajputana has still determined the wind system, and, as anticipated yesterday, the strong east wind up the Gangetic plain has brought dust and thunderstorms with some hail and rain in all stations in the North-Western Provinces and in one in Rajputana and Central India. The temperature has fallen greatly, and the skies are cloudy in all parts of Northern India ; more rain is probable. In the peninsula a secondary depression in the Deccan causes the north-western winds at Malegaon, Poona, and Sholapore with clear weather ; but the air is somewhat damper, though still dry. In the south of the peninsula the winds are easterly, except on the coasts, where they are southerly. The highest temperature yesterday was 106° in Allahabad and Sholapore. Rain :—Dhubri, 2 inches ; Bareilly, Agra, Benares, and Darjeeling, over half an inch ; other stations less.

May 9.—There has been a further rise in the barometer in all parts of India save Bengal, where in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Burmah there has been a fall ; the rise is greatest under the Punjab hills, and owing mainly to the low temperature the pressure on the Punjab plains very greatly exceeds the average on the hills. The excess is less but considerable, and similar abnormal excess is reported from all parts of India. The relative distribution of pressure remains similar to yesterday, and that of winds also. In the Central Provinces, the south, and in the Gangetic plain, south-east winds are bringing up vapour which causes dust and thunderstorms with some rain. All over the Central Provinces, N.-W. P., East Rajputana, and the Punjab the temperature remains high, except only in Berar, Khandesh, and the Deccan, where north-west winds prevail. Highest yesterday 106° at Amraoti, Sholapore, and Thayetmyo. Rain :—Calcutta and Rawal Pindi, over one inch ; Sialkot, Simla, Chukrata, Mussoorie, Benares, and Dacca, over half inch. Yesterday :—Rawal Pindi, over two inches ; Purneah and Hazaribagh over one inch ; Ludhiana, Ranikhet, Raipur, and Cochin, over one-and-a-half inch.

NEWS FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MAY 6.

THE head-clerks who lately applied for Extra Assistant Commissionerships have been disappointed. Mr. J. H. Burns, the senior Extra of the province, retired last month, and the vacancy in the last grade was given to Mr. Devrao Jaikrishna, late tehsildar. He is an energetic officer, but his knowledge of English is very limited. Yet he has been placed in charge of the Akola Treasury, one of the most important in the province, the correspondence in regard to which is conducted almost exclusively in English. The disappointed "heads" intend memorialising the local Government in regard to their claim to these appointments in preference to outsiders. Mr. Burns was one of the oldest hands in the Berar administration, having been connected with it almost since its cession. Having resigned the military in early life he entered the Commissioner's office as a diarylst, and by dint of energy and stubborn perseverance he reached the topmost rung of the official ladder, and was a first-class magistrate and Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner at the time of retirement. He is still hale and hearty.

Mr. Woodhouse, late Executive Engineer of this Division, has obtained an appointment at Masulipatam as Municipal Engineer. It escaped my memory to inform you in my last that the members of the Amraoti Club presented him before his departure with a souvenir in the shape of a piece of handsome silver plate with suitable inscription, in token of their appreciation of his long services to the club in his capacity of honorary secretary.

The recent trip of Mr. Leslie Saunders, the Commissioner, to Hyderabad to confer with the Resident is popularly believed to be in connection with some important measures of administrative reform. His return being closely followed by the departure of Colonel Bullock to the same place was set down by some sanguine expectants to the concerting of measures for the introduction of the long-expected local self-government scheme. But their chagrin and disappointment might be imagined when it transpired that Colonel Bullock had been deputed to Hyderabad on special duty in connection with Mr. Morton's case. However, the local self-government scheme works elsewhere in India, it is not expected to be a success in Berar. Beyond a few persons, the people are not sufficiently interested in the matter to ensure its success. And this may be gauged by the fact that, though there are local committees and dispensary committees established broadcast over the province, but few of the members evince any interest in their duties, and realise the responsibilities of their position.

Notwithstanding the orders of Government anent the return to duty of military officers on leave, there are many Berar officers proceeding on leave, and some have applied for it. Dr. Hume, Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, had obtained twenty months' furlough to Europe on private affairs after a weary length of waiting, but just as he was preparing to start he received a telegram from the Surgeon-General, Madras, cancelling his leave. He however, succeeded in getting three months' privilege leave, and was relieved by Dr. Roe from Yeotmahl. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, of the Hyderabad Contingent, has been placed in charge of the Wun District during Dr. Roe's absence. Colonel Laughton, Deputy Commissionor, Basim, had obtained a year's furlough to Europe, but he was stopped at Bombay by the military authorities, but eventually allowed to depart. Colonel Lane, head of the Police, Jail, and Registration Departments, has also left for Europe on seven months' leave, making over charge of his duties to Colonel Grant. Colonel Bullock returned from Hyderabad the other day, and resumed charge of the Amraoti District, relieving Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, who will shortly proceed, to Yeotmahl and relieve Colonel Szczepanski, proceeding on eighteen months' furlough. Colonel Fitzgerald, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, is also on a months leave, which a previous letter. It will thus be seen that almost all the Deputy Commissioners of the province are on a holiday. And all military men too ! Colonel Szczepanski has been at Yeotmahl for a very long time, and I hear the residents of the place intend giving him an ovation before his departure.

Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner, was very fortunate lately. During his official peregrinations through the hilly district of Wun, he shot four tigers, three of which he bagged in one day. The fourth one was a very large brute—the largest he had ever shot. He also succeeded in capturing four little cubs, one of which unfortunately died. The rest are doing well.

An amusing incident occurred at Budneira a few days ago, when a rumour was spread by a mischievous wag that some Kabulees intended making a raid on the station-master's house. Some young Volunteers, thirsting for gore, armed themselves and kept vigil throughout the night. One of these braves, a Parsee, kept up the spirit of his *confreres* by keeping up a regular fusilade with blank ammunition. Fortunately, the rumour turned out to be a *canard*, or it is hard to say what might have been the result.

The public here are very much dissatisfied with the way the Post Office is worked. Though this is the head-quarters of the province, there is only one small miserable sub post office to meet our requirements. It is true there is a large post office in the town, but it is practically of no use to us, since it is almost two miles distant from Camp. The money-order branch of the department is most inconveniently carried on. Almost all those dealing at the post office are Europeans, yet the money order requisition forms are all Marathi ! No English forms are obtainable, which is obviously inconvenient. The same complaint applies to the system of payment. Instead of the postal peon bringing the money along with him, together with the order, as is done in other places, the payee is made to pass a receipt for cash never received, and then left to make his own arrangements to obtain payment. I am sure the authorities would right matters if they were acquainted with the facts.

A fatal accident occurred the other day at Akola to a volunteer named White. It appears that the unfortunate man was one of a party of Europeans who went out shooting near a village called Boregaon, the first station on the line of railway from Akola to Budneira, where black buck are plentiful. While they were stalking a herd, one of the rifles, a Martini, accidentally went off and hit Mr. White in the abdomen, which resulted in his death. He was taken back by his horror-stricken companions to Akola, where he was buried the following morning with military honours. Mr. White was a young man, full of promise, employed in one of the cotton factories at Akola. Universal regret is felt for his untimely and melancholy end. Inquiry is being made as to how the accident occurred.

Of amusements and sports there's a complete dearth just now. The Volunteer Dance Club had their monthly dance last month, which was in no way inferior to the preceding ones. There were many guests from out-stations. Dancing was kept up with animation in spite of the weather. The mangeneau was this time undertaken by Corporal V. Madeira, the "crack shot," who proved himself equal to the occasion. The club intends giving another dance on the 25th inst, the Queen's birthday. These entertainments though small are very good in their way, since they not only afford enjoyment in an out-of-the-way station like this, but serve to bring people together, which is a great desideratum. Next month the cricketing season will commence ; and it is also expected that Major Little, the popular Commandant of the B. V. Rifles, will arrange and carry out the programme of annual matches on his return to head-quarters from his annual tour.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would scarcely have deemed it necessary to notice Dr. Khory's letter (*Bombay Gazette*, May 5), but as that gentleman would appear to labour under misgivings in respect to the honorary hospital appointments of London, it is as well to correct him. I reiterate unreservedly that the sort of appointments referred to have it as a *sine quâ non* that the physician, in addition to being Doctor of Medicine—if Bachelor of Medicine he is styled Mr., and this is a drawback to him—should be M. R. C. P. (London), and the surgeon F. R. C. S. These gentlemen do not practice out of their respective walks. Assistant physicianships and surgeoncies are stepping stones to physicianships and surgeoncies and chairs in these departments. There is no question about this. I would suggest to Dr. Khory to take the "Medical Directory," published by J. and A. Churchill, and turn up the names of gentlemen belonging to the hospital staff, and he will be convinced of the truth of my assertion. Also advertisements calling for candidates to fill vacancies.

The Government, whom I take to be the judges in the matter, have pronounced the scheme a failure. The Ophthalmic Surgeon, as also the Surgeon of the Goculdas Hospital, have reported unfavourably. We were told that the honorary asistants came and went just as it pleased them, and the sick-poor were neglected. It may be mentioned that the Municipality have already quite enough to do, and the sanitation of Bombay is not *sans reproche*. Great defects exist ; sickness and mortality are high. It is earnestly trusted that the management of the hospital will remain as it is, and under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. Mr. Moore, the gentleman holding office now, has a professional reputation and status outside the Presidency, and I am sure this control is in excellent hands, helped by a very good Secretary, Dr. Patterson. In the interest of the sick, I fear that the results would be lamentable if the Municipality were to be the governors. At the same time, it is hoped that the Municipality will not carry into execution their intention of ceasing to furnish the hospital with funds. This would at once subject them to severe criticism, and the eye of the medical press will be closely watching their doings.

MEDICAL JOURNALIST.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is necessary to call public attention to the unnecessarily long stoppages that are made on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The guards and others appear to go into the rooms at the stations to discuss various matters with station officials. I recently saw one man amusing his friends by describing how he pointed out to a policeman a native passenger and said that he had cholera, knowing all the time that there was nothing the matter, and now the policeman "walked off" with the man to the cholera hospital, although the suspect protested against this abuse of power, and assured him that he was well. In answer to this the unhappy man was told that he was "going to get cholera," so he had better go to the cholera hospital and get treated. Is such abuse of authority humane or warrantable ? And after the discussion was over they would come out and leisurely partake of refreshment on the platform, after which they would start the train—though the mail-train. The refreshment arrangements are also extremely bad, and the prices exorbitant.

A PASSENGER.

THE PRESENTS TO THE AMEER.

SOME startling statements have been recently made regarding the presents of arms and ammunition to the Amir. Thirty million rounds of rifle ammunition were said to be about to be forwarded with a consignment of thirty thousand Rifles, Martinis, Sniders and Enfields. A vast quantity of accoutrements were to accompany the arms, and seventeen Nordenfeldts were also to be bestowed on our ally. This last gift, it was urged, would excite a good deal jealousy of India, as it was tantalising to see Afghanistan so amply provided for with machine-guns, while India had not a single one of a practicable kind. In view of possible misconstruction being put upon the action of the Government of India in this matter, the *Pioneer* states in detail exactly what has been done :—

To begin with, during last cold weather five thousand Enfields were given to the Amir, with a complement of gunpowder and lead sufficient to make five hundred cartridges per rifle. At Rawal P

Russo-Turkish frontier, Colonel Komaroff was left in command of a detachment which had the difficult duty of defending a considerable tract of the neighbouring mountainous country, and protecting the Russian frontier as well as covering the flank and rear of the army then operating against Kars. When the movement urged by Loris Melikoff was made against Erzeroum Colonel Komaroff executed a very bold and successful manœuvre. With a flying squadron he advanced from Ardahan, passed rapidly round the enemy's flank, and came down upon a part of the Turkish force which was holding the Panak Pass on the Sahanlough range, which commanded access to the town of Olti on the northern side, whence the Turks intended to attack Ardahan. Colonel Komaroff's unexpected appearance had such an effect that the enemy retreated at once without fighting, and the Russians were enabled to occupy Panak and Olti, and to capture 2,000 rifles and 500,000 cartridges.

When at a subsequent period of the campaign the Russian troops were ordered to retire from Hadi-Vali, Colonel Komaroff with his detachment found himself placed in a very perilous position by reason of the withdrawal of the main column of the Russian force, from which he became separated by a distance of from four to five miles, while he was exposed to Turkish fire from the twin heights of Great and Little Yalta. By a dash he drove off the 200 Turkish cavalry who held the Great Yalta, stationed a body of his own men in their place, and under cover of their fire brought the main part of his own force round to the eastern slope of the hill where after a time they were joined by reinforcements from the Russian army under the very nose of the enemy, and the whole force was enabled to retire in order.

During the attack of the Turks on the night of July 31 (August 1) upon the Russian camp at Kiouriouk-Dara, Colonel—or rather at this date General—Komaroff, for he had already been promoted to that rank, was charged with a detachment to take up a position at Mount Karaal, four versts from the Russian camp, and there to act at his own discretion. It was on this occasion that he received a wound in the breast, which, however, did not prove serious, the bullet having struck a religious medal which he wore. General Komaroff subsequently took part in the storming of Kars, and contributed no unimportant share in that celebrated action. At the conclusion of the war he was made commandant of Batoum, on the Euxine, and after the Akhal Tekke expedition he was placed in command of the Transcaspian army. The Russians attribute the peaceable annexation of Merv in a large measure to General Komaroff's tact and skill in other than military matters.

DISCOVERIES IN THE CRYPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Much archæological interest attaches to the discoveries by workmen now engaged in excavations at the French Huguenot Church in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. Mr. Loftus Brock and other authorities upon such subjects have visited the scene of operations, and also examined the relics, which have now been removed to the deanery. Minute inspection of the remains confirms the idea that they are for the most part fragments of St. Dunstan shrine. Among the collection is a finely-carved head of the saint in an excellent state of preservation. Some portions of the remains are in exact counterpart of the wellknown beautiful diaper work on the south side of the presbytery in the cathedral. A hand of the saint clasping a book has also been discovered, together with a pearl and portions of the dress. Other fragments unearthed are believed to belong to the shrine of Prior Bradwardine, which stood in Anselm's Chapel, while several pieces of carving that are totally distinct from the rest may, it is conjectured, have been portions of Becket's shrine. That part of the undercroft of the cathedral now utilised by the descendants of the French Walloons consisted formerly of the southern aisle of Ernulph's crypt. It was walled up for the separate use of the refugees about the year 1820. At the west end is a fine specimen of a recessing arch, which connects Lanfranc's work with that of Ernulph, and towards the east end are the southern and western faces of one of the four large columns erected in 1177 by William of S-ns, the architect who was employed for the rebuilding of the edifice after its destruction by fire in 1174. In that part under the transept, which may be called the ante-chapel of the French Church, is still to be seen the beautiful memorial of the marriage of the Black Prince with his cousin Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, in 1363. On the ribs of the vaulting are the arms of King Elward III, and also those of the Black Prince himself. Here also is what was an undoubted likeness of his wife. On one of the bosses the pelican in its piety, and very beautifully carved foliage, together with some very elaborate heads, may be seen. On the ceiling of the northern chapel is Samson, with his flowing locks, holding an ass's head. Another very interesting object has been exposed to view in the course of the excavations—namely, the cap and abacus of one of the old monolithic columns which had been embedded in the new masonry at the time of the alterations in 1363.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

An old Anglo-Indian writes to a London paper:—The energy which Lord Dufferin, aided by the Military Department of the Government of India, is displaying in putting our forces in the East on a war footing, is most reassuring in the present critical state of affairs. But it must not be forgotten that the condition of the native army for some time back has been a subject of much anxiety to all who have had close opportunities of acquainting themselves with its material and organisation: and that not merely large additions to its strength, but a very superior class of soldiers to the present sepoy of the native line will be required if we are to bring them into the field against a European force. The Afghan war revealed weaknesses in the native army which it ought to have been the duty of Lord Ripon's Government to have remedied, but which, like all other matters connected with the defence of India, were slurred over and unheeded during his *regime*, while the numerical strength of our native forces was reduced to a most dangerously low figure. An officer holding a high position in India who has special means of informing himself on the subject, writes thus by last mail:—"You are probably quite aware that at the end of the last Afghan war our Indian army was quite exhausted. We had no resources to fall back upon, and any further advance would have been out of the question. We were offering fifty rupees (£5) bounty for recruits, a thing never done before, and not getting them. Every native cavalry regiment in the Bengal Presidency had been sent to Afghanistan in turn; regiments when worn out in the field being relieved by others sent up from India. We had no system of framing remounts and recruits to feed regiments in the field. We are in this last respect but little better organized than we were then; and as regards the number of batteries, battalions and regiments, they have been considerably reduced. It is true that the strength of our regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry is greater than it used to be; but being nearly up to war strength during peace time, it is not at all evident that the army could be readily increased when war became imminent. We have excellent materials for native armies, but I do not think enough attention is given to obtaining always the best men available. I think that one of the pressing questions out here is the formation of a reserve for the native army, and another is to ensure our always getting the best men possible." The fact is that Lord Dufferin, thanks to the zeal with which Lord Ripon carried out the orders of the Liberal Government, has now to face a war with Russia with a weaker native army than Lord Lytton had at the beginning of the Afghan war. The reflection is a serious one; and its gravity is not lessened by the consideration that, come peace, come war, whether the frontier is arranged by treaty or by the sword, the last movement of Russia to the Afghan border means a large permanent increase to the native army of India. And this increase will have to be made up at a time when the spread of civilisation, the increase of prosperity under our rule, and the new careers that the British have opened up for the natives are steadily closing the old recruiting-grounds to us.

TRANFUSION OF BLOOD.

The public mind has been much astonished and bewildered during the past few weeks by the reports, through the general press, of certain experiments on transfusion of blood said to have been carried out at Denver, Colorado. The popular mind has been astonished and bewildered many times before now on the subject of transfusing restoratives into the circulation of men and animals. The operation starts, indeed, in mystery. Æson the father of Jason of the Golden Fleece, becoming infirm, Medea, after drawing the blood from his veins, refills them with a potent fluid, and the old man, so runs the fable, rejuvenates. Libavius of Halle, in the early part of the seventeenth century improves on this fable by suggesting the actual transfusion of blood. Christopher Wren, in the eighteenth century, gives the idea a more distinct form; and Richard Lower, Edmund King, and Denis actually bring it into practice, with such effect that the world, startled by the first results and filled with admiring wonder, soon turns round, in disappointment at failure, and lets the Pope prohibit the operation in all parts where his mandate was law. Over and over again the wonder has, nevertheless, revived. Early in this century, Professor Harwood, of Cambridge, revivified a pointer that hadbeen bled, as it seemed to death by transfusing into it the blood from a sheep. Later on in the century Dr. Blundell made some remarkable experiments precisely similar in character, and now we have the same retold in a new dress, either by repetition of mere narrative or by repetition of experiment—which it is difficult as yet to say. Of the report going the round of the press it is quite impossible, at present, to speak with any certainty. The account may be nothing more than a piece of clever writing based on an imperfect knowledge of previous researches. It may be the account of some experiments similar to those we have described, but reported with more of enthusiasm than accuracy. We cannot tell. All we can say is that the absence of a technical mode of description, some errors of detail, and the absence of reference to all previous research on the subject, together with the notice of many proceedings which, according to our present knowledge, would destroy the value of transfusion as a means of restoring suspended life, make us most cautious in accepting any part of the statements until it is corroborated by other and more trustworthy evidence.—*Lancet.*

SPECULATION IN BERLIN AND PARIS.

The *Statist* writes:—The fall in Russian Stocks has excited grave apprehensions of a crisis in Berlin. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the last Russian loan was brought out partly in Berlin by the Seehandlung Societät, which is practically a department of the Prussian Ministry of Finance—a thing quite unprecedented. Naturally, it was understood all over Germany that when a Prussian Government institution undertook to introduce to the German public the loan of a foreign State, it was meant to be an intimation that the alliance between that country and Germany was very close, and that Prince Bismarck wished to see the loan successful. Consequently, a great speculation in Russian Stocks immediately set in. Previously there was a strong desire to make Berlin one of the great financial capitals of the world. Not the least interesting result of the war of 1870 was the making of Berlin the monetary centre of Germany. Before that event, what is now the German Empire had been split up into several small states, each with its own coinage and its own banking law. When the Empire was reconstituted, a new coinage was introduced, all the previous systems were swept away, and gold was made legal tender. Subsequently there followed a law reorganising the banking system of the Empire; and the result is that Germany now has practically one monetary and banking system. Berlin, by the political revolution that had occurred, became the political centre of Germany, and this, with the changes in the monetary and banking systems referred to, has naturally made it also the financial capital of the Empire. Formerly, the Bourses of some of the provincial cities were quite as important, and, indeed, in one or two cases even more important than Berlin; but now the Berlin Bourse is unquestionably superior to all other German Bourses, and the tendency is to make all the German business centre more and more in the capital.

When the reconciliation between Russia and Germany was effected, and when the German Government went out of its way to promote the success of Russian loans, the great financial chiefs of Berlin conceived the idea of making Berlin one of the greatest financial centres of Europe by taking in hand the rehabilitation of Russian finances. Russia had failed ever since the Russo-Turkish War to borrow either in England or France. She was only too willing, therefore, to meet the advances of the Berlin capitalists, all the more because the ill-will or good-will of Prince Bismarck would naturally decide whether borrowing was to be effected or not. Some of the financial institutions, then, undertook to carry through the conversion of certain loans raised during the war against Turkey; and when this became known, the speculation, already excessive, received a new stimulus. It has gone on growing and growing, and even the breaking-out of the disgraceful war in this country, on the Afghan frontier has made it larger and larger, for the constant selling in this country forced Berlin to buy unless it would see the market broken down. Practically now the Berlin market is the one great market outside Russia for Russian Stocks, and it is said also to be the greatest Continental market outside Italy for Italian Stocks. There can be no doubt that the plans of the great capitalists to which we have referred would have succeeded, had it not been for this extravagant speculation, and for the dispute respecting the Afghan frontier. That dispute has caused the Russian Bonds of 1873 to fall from 93¾, at which it stood on March 9th, to 84¼ last evening, showing a fall of 12¾ in little more than a month; and at one time yesterday the price was under 80. It is obvious that so great a fall as this must have inflicted ruinous losses upon large numbers of the speculators in Berlin. If war breaks out, it is humanly certain that a panic must ensue; but if war is avoided, it is difficult to see how a severe crisis can be averted. We had examples, both in Paris and in New York, how combinations of great financial institutions can stop a panic; and as it is clearly to the interests of the great capitalists of Berlin to avoid a panic, they will doubtless combine together to keep matters as smooth as they can. It is possible, too, that the Seehandlung Societät may assist them, and in this way perhaps the crisis may be tided over; but even so, the result will be that the smaller speculators will be ruined, and that the great capitalists will be locked up for years to come. We shall have, in fact, the same kind of slow liquidation going on in Germany for the next few years as has been going on in Paris since the collapse of the Union Générale.

In Paris already a crisis has occurred. We called attention about six months ago to the fact that the slow liquidation there consequent on the panic was drawing to a close, and that a revival of activity on the Bourse might be looked for; but we then entertained the hope that the lesson taught in 1881 and 1882 would be taken to heart, and that much caution would be observed in future. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. A new and rash speculation has been entered into; and as there was nothing to justify it, a collapse sooner or later became inevitable. The economic condition of the country is very bad; the finances are failing more and more into disorder; the productiveness of the taxes is growing less; every year ends with a deficit; trade is extremely depressed; agriculture is equally so; and there is much discontent in the population. Abroad, the country has been involved in rash adventures, and the whole face of Europe is full of dangers and difficulty. It was easy to see, then, that the speculation must soon come to an end, and it received a shock by the dispute between this country and Russia. The crisis, however, was precipitated by the defeat of the French troops at Lang-son and the fall of the Ministry. Then the prospect arose of a despatch of a great army to China, of an expenditure reckoned by milliards, of possible complications, and of certain dangers of various kinds. The market took alarm; prices fell heavily, and a series of failures in the Coulisse occurred. If war between this country and Russia breaks out, the crisis will become more extreme, for prices on every Stock Exchange in Europe will be depressed, and losses will be very heavy. If, on the other hand, peace is preserved, it is probable that the crisis will not degenerate into a panic.

THE INDIAN FEUDATORIES.

The letter which Sir Lepel Griffin has addressed to the *Times* on the subject of the native States of India and their armies is extremely important in the present situation, and it is all the more satisfactory in that it is not necessary to take exactly the same view as the writer in order to find it reassuring. Sir Lepel, commenting on the somewhat disquieting papers on the same subject which appeared in the same paper last year, endeavours to show that the estimate of the strength of the independent armies is exaggerated, and the estimate of the intentions of their masters altogether wrong. He thinks the troops themselves not formidable as they are, and he thinks their leaders generally loyal. Certainly, no one is likely to dispute Sir Lepel Griffin's experience of the subject. It is more possible for a determined pessimist to say that his very knowledge of it has blunted his familiarity with its real meaning; and that just as some of those officers of native regiments in the Mutiny who had known them longest were most stoutly and fatally convinced of the impossibility of disloyalty, so Sir Lepel's years of inspection and survey have made him contemptuous of the strength with which he is familiar, and certain of the friendship which he has personally experienced. This view is paradoxical, but not entirely absurd.

Yet there are considerations—some of them urged very forcibly by Sir Lepel himself—which make his cheery view as acceptable in one sense as it is in another. It certainly combines well with the remarkable letter from the Nizam's Financial Secretary which had already appeared, and which the *Times* reprinted. To put the whole of that letter in one familiar phrase, it may be said that Mehdi Ali's argument comes to this—that no native prince is likely to be fool enough to kill Charles in order to make James king, to throw off the supremacy of England in order to undergo the yoke of Russia. And this argument is so strong that it may be relied on to almost any extent, except to the extent of basing on it a foolish confidence and remissness. As long as the reins of India are kept tight in England's hands, as long as the sword of England is sharp, there is little to fear from traitors within, and there is every reason to hope that those who might conceivably be traitors will help loyally to keep off foes without. But the condition prefixed to this proposition is absolute, and not to be relaxed. The picture which some silly people draw of an India drawn to England by bonds of love is only more foolish (though it certainly is more foolish) than the picture of an India raging to get rid of English rule which a great many foreigners and some Englishmen rejoice in. No Indian prince in his senses would change the position, say of the Nizam, for the position, say of the Khan of Khiva. But with a very few exceptions, where there is special personal attachment to England, it is very unlikely that any Indian prince would care to ruin himself for England, if England either showed that she had lost the secret of mastery or played into Russia's hands. It may be difficult to go so far as Sir Lepel Griffin, who says that the loyalty of the Indian princes "would stand the severest strain." It is our business to see that it shall not have to stand any strain that is more than moderately severe. This it is in perfectly within our power to do by keeping at once a firm and a light hand both on the part of the country directly and the part indirectly ruled by us. As long as this is done, there is no reason, but the contrary, why the armies of the native States should be discouraged. They form an abundant source to draw on; they can easily be converted into excellent troops; and they are, to say the least, less likely to be used against us afterwards than the forces of an independent European ally are. One Power does not usually of England's standard, has been presented with the authorized donation.

IN KHARTOUM DURING THE SIEGE.

A correspondent, writing to the *Daily News* from Korti, gives an account of an interview with an Egyptin soldier who served in the army of Hicks Pasha, and who was in Khartoum during the siege. In his narrative about the fighting after the city was besieged, the soldier said: "Now I must tell you of a wicked act of treachery. Landing from the steamers we at once attacked the enemy. They run, routed, on account of our furious fire; but now what I have to relate fills my heart with grief. The traitor Abraham takes off his tarbash, puts it in his breast, from which he takes a dervish's cap, putting it on his head. Next to this what does he do? He gallops up to the bugler and tells him to sound the 'kuarah' ('retreat'; this in military Turkish signifies defeat). The brave boy refused, and said, 'Pasha, we are not defeated; and I will not sound as you order.' Then he cleaves the brave boy's head with his scimitar and smites other who would not turn. Now, when our enemies see these things come to pass, they, who had been in fear and trembling, gain heart, return, and attack us again. We become disorganised—why not? We fly back to the out-works and huts we had left, close to the cemetery. But we did not let the traitorous Pasha fly and cried, 'Salamu ah la cum.' They said they were Ambassadors from Wad-el-Jumma, Ameer of Mahommed Achmet. We replied in word signifying, 'Peace and mercy of God,' Gordon had then escorted to the palace, and made them partake of coffee and sit down on a carpet prepared for them, as is the custom. They produced two dervishes' coats and one cap, a rosary, and sandals. These, they said they were sent by Wad-el Jumma, Ameer of our Lord, the long-expected one.' They had a letter beginning 'Hod dale wah dolan.' This was the sense of it: 'Take these and Islam, and go home to your country—you and the sons of Errect (Egypt), and leave Soudan (country of the blacks) to its relations (literal); and on you be the safety of God and the Prophet; and we will lower yet (let you off), with safety (i. e., in good faith).' Gordon took these things and gave them a kollan (robe), pair of boots, tarbush (red fez with blue tassel), and waist-vest, typical of Egyptian costume, saying, 'Give these to Wad-el-Jumma. Tell him, Islam can enter the Government, as you are a coward (literally man frightened).' These men were dressed as dervishes. Gordon gave them twenty-five dollars backsheesh."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. Troopship Jumna, which was expected yesterday returned to Suakim from Aden.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,615 tons, Captain Mitchell, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

The steam-ship Deasy Morris, 974 tons, Captain W. J. Newton, sailed yesterday for Genoa via Canal with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Clan Fraser, 1,340 tons, Captain J. E. Roberts, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Natal (18th April) in ballast.

The steam-ship Akola, 468 tons, Captain C. Sachan, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain MacDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (8th ultimo) with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Bencoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G. Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, (21st April) with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain S. E. Gillett, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Calcutta, (11th April,) with a general cargo and 600 deck passengers.

The steam-ship St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Shields (10th April) with a cargo of 2,112 tons coal. She is consigned to Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Government hired transport steam-ship Kildare, Captain J Johnson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Suakim (25th ultimo). The vessel brought one clerk from Suakim and 19 clerks and followers from Aden.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Assyria, Captain Harp, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. E. V. Mouteath, Sub-conductor W. Smith, wife, and infant, Shaik Awatt Alli and girl, and 62 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Kohenoor, 1,933 tons, Captain Johon Bullock, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (21st April) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company consisting of 23 persons from Rangoon. She is consigned to Dossa Keerpal.

The steam-ship Hemnada, 1,344 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed on Saturday last for London via Aden, Kurrachee and Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Suakim.—Lt Master. For London.—Mr. Seabrook, 2 sergeants and one corporal, and Sergeant Jameson. For Aden.—Hospital Assist Shakan, wife and 7 children and 32 deck passengers.

The Government hired transport steam-ship Nevesa, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (28th ultimo). The vessel brought from Aden the following military passengers:—Major Taylor, B. S. C., Major Branson, Capt. Orr; Captain and Mrs. Wapshare. She embarked from H. M. Troopship Jumna at Aden Conductor Shea and 74, sick and wounded Native Regiment.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Chindwara (s)	Gillett	Calcutta, April 11.
9	St. Dunstan (s)	Henry	Shields, April 10.
	Bencoora (s)	Brown	Calcutta, April 21.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Rangoon, April 21.
	Clan Fraser	Roberts	Natal, April 18.
	Kildare (s)	Johnson	Suakim, April 25.
10	Eden Hall (s)	MacDougall	Liverpool, April 8.
	S. Constance	Nacoda	Calicut, April 21.
	Nevasa (s)	Nailer	Suakim, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Friary (s)	Evens	Antwerp.
	Altonower (s)	Barnett	Karrachee.
	Olympia (s)	Care	Amsterdam.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London.
	Akola (s)	Sachan	Zanzibar.
10	Daisy (s)	Newton	Genoa.
	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Rangoon.

The steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Harp, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Clan Fraser, for Liverpool.
" Roxburgh, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
6	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Bombay, April 23.
	Joseph Feroes (s)	Mehegan	Newport, March 27.
	Coconada (s)	Croft	Rangoon, April 27.
	Ashburne (s)	Lambert	Middlesbro, March 23.
	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Moulmein, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.—Steamer Pandora, Ship Loch Awe.
May 6.—Schooner Eidsvold.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
6	Janbusa		Cape Town.
7	Magnus		Liverpool.
	Tilire (s)		Colombo.
	Goorkha (s)		London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 9.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—5 cases colour and 10 cases eau-de-cologne, A Blaschcek and Co; 10 cases ink Bennett and Co; 102 cases gin and 75 cases wine, D Gowasji; 175 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.
Brindisi s—30 cases beer, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 34 cases medicine &c, Bhicoa Cullianji; 3 cases medicine, Heerji Mulji and Co.
Kerbolla s—11 cases plate glass, the Agra Bank.
Verona s—1 hogshead brandy D Nusserwanji.
Altonower s—42 bales strawboards, A Blaschcek and Co; 1 case saffron, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—50 cases brandy, P N Karrawalla and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—31 packages glassware, Jaffer Rumull.
Cairo s—17 cases glassware, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munroe s—49 cases clay tobacco pipes, B Nuserally.
Victoria s—10 cases whisky, G H B Forbes and Co.
Clan Drummond s—8 cases whiskey, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Munroe s—6 cases umbrellas, Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nedjid s—101 bales cotton, P D Setna; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushbey; 200 bales cotton, Bean Ashley and Co; 880 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 60 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha.
Roxburgh s—1,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Clan Fraser s—500 cwts wheat, L De wese; 800 cwts wheat, D Sassoon; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,616 cwts wheat, D Waglee; 2,000 cwts wheat, F Tejalee.

FOR LONDON.

Jerusalem—800 cwts behda, H Goculdass.
Kangra s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 313 cwts sandal wood, Lawyer and Sons; 215 cwts gum, A Hassen.
Clan Munroe s—740 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackay s—230 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 10 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.
Victory s—500 bales cotton, J C Rushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 11,700 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUBSYE.

Assam s—800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—150 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 1,670 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Storm Queen s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts horse, R Cadenboy; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 3,32 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Darien s—1,300½ cwts groundnut, J Vurdhuman and Co.
Prince Llewellyn s—457½ cwts groundnuts and 1,500 cwts rapeseed, L Nagar and Co.
Max Morris s—700 bales cotton, 20,000 cwts wheat, 15,000 cwts gingelly seed and 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Kepler s—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fleur de Lis—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Sirroco s—8,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Sacrobosco s—800 cwts linseed, A Blaschech and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lady Armstrong s—100 cwts linseed, A Blaschech and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Scotsman s—6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arago s—30 cwts kismis, Quo Lang Ching; 11 cwts cloves, M Noordeen; 3 cwts horns, 5 cwts dried animal, and 6 cwts wax, R Purshotum; 15 cwts kismis and 26½ cwts flanel seed Yne Lun Ching; 22 cwts sharkfins, A Purdan; 56 cwts sharkfin and 3 cwts dismawn, M Nathoo; 42 bales cotton, M Jewram; 31 bales twist, Bo United S and W Co; 10 bales cotton S N Talati; 24 bales cotton, The Bombayan Cotton Co; 3½ cwts flanel seed, Yne Lun Ching.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arago s—25 bales cotton, D Sassoon.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Royal George—900 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 8.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 830
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 1—Su. 1·0	
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·8
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, SE, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	193

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 7.

Phayre, Capt, Staff, to proceed to Egypt from Mhow
Master, Lt, 2nd East Surrey Regt, to proceed to Suakim, to rejoin Regt from sick leave from Ootacamund.

May 8.

Fagan, Major Staff Corps on duty, from Deolales.
Minter Lt, RA, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—May 9.

Master, Lieut, 2nd East Surrey Regt, to rejoin Regt, from sick leave to Suakim.
Geldard, Lt, 2nd N Staff Regt, to rejoin to Mhow.

May 11.

Turner, Lt 23rd Bo L I, to join, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 11.

There will be a meeting of C. Company's Athletic Club this day, Monday, the 11th inst. at 5-30 p.m. sharp at head-quarters. All members are particularly requested to attend.

Cadet H. Sykes is granted leave of absence from this date to the 31st May next.

Capt. Crockett having returned from leave, will take over the duties of Paymaster from this date.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Lieut H F Wilson, of the Dacca Volunteer Rifles is allowed leave, on private affairs, for 1 year, from sailing in August last as he availed himself of it.

Mr A Hannah is appointed to be a Lieut of Serajgunge Volunteer Rifles.

Mr Amos, Asst Coll of Customs and Head Appraiser in the Calcutta Customs House, is allowed leave for 3 months, on private affairs, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Bradbury is appointed to act as Asst Coll of Customs and Head Appraiser in the Calcutta Customs House, during the absence, on leave, Mr R Amcors, or until further orders.

The services of Mr J P Grant, Dist and Sess Judge, Hooghly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr H Cox, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Coll on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Rajashahye.

Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Coll Monghyr, is transferred to Maldah, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr H Gillow, Jt Magte and Depy Coll, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J P Grant, or until further orders.

Mr H Lee, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Coll, Sarun, is allowed furlough for a period of 6 months, from 5th May 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col W L Knyvett, Offg Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, is confirmed in that appointment, from 11th inst vice Mr. E B Baker, retired.

Mr A H Giles, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bhagulpore, is promoted to the 1st Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Col W L N Knyvett.

Mr R H G Irvine, Dist Supdt of Police, Denagepore, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr. A H Giles.

Mr W Campbell, Dist Supdt of Police, Hazaribagh, is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr R G Irvine.

Mr H Dawson, Dist Supdt of Police, Dacca, is promoted to the 4th Grade, of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr W Campbell.

Mr A S Judge, Asst Supdt of Police, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for 2 months and 15 days, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C E Fabre Tonneire, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Southal Perguunahs, is appointed to be a Dist Supdt of Police of the 5th Grade, vice Mr. H Dawson.

Mr Tonneire is also confirmed in his present appointment.

Mr E St George Kaye, Asst Supdt of Police, 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr C E Fabre Tonneire.

Mr R W Keown, Asst Supdt of Police, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr E St George Kaye.

Mr J H W D Clarke, Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the Dist Police, Bogra, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Darbhunga, during the absence on furlough, of Col H E Waller or until further orders.

Mr J C Stack, Asst Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Bogra, and is appointed to have charge of the Dist police of that dist, during the absence on deputation, of Mr J H W D Clarke.

Mr M. Mowat, a Professor in the Patna College, is appointed to act as Principal of the Hooghly College, during the absence, on deputation of Mr W Griffiths, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj R G Mathew, Civil Surg, Mozufferpore is allowed leave for 3 days in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 3rd Feb last.

Mr. R. S. Ashe, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Julpigoree, during the absence on leave of Surg. R. Macrae, or until further orders, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr P H O'Brien, Asst Magte and Coll, having passed an examination in Bengali by the High Proficiency Standard, has been presented with the

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 28.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Rice, Madras Civil Service, leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months from the 20th April 1885.

Surgn H A F Naller, Zillah Surgeon, Chingleput, privilege leave for three months, from or after 10th May 1885.

Mr. G W Dance to act as Head Assist to the Coll and Magte of Malabar during the absence of Mr. Brodie on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. T G Blake, Depy Coll, to be in charge of the office, of Coll of Sea Customs and of the Madras District and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, during the absence of Mr Barlow on privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr Oppert, Professor of Sanskrit, to officiate as Principal of the Presy College during Dr Duncan's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr G Bicle, Fourth Class, to act in the Third Class during Dr Bradshaw's absence on leave.

Mr J B Bilderbeck, B A, Fourth Class, to act in the Third Class for Dr Duncan.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F C Cameron to act as Chaplain of Poonamalice during the absence of the Rev C J Etty on other duty, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Pinto Deputy Coll in charge of the treasury, Chingleput, to be temporary Deputy Collector in the same district.

Mr F A Cole, Deputy Collector in charge of the treasury, Coimbatore, to be temporary Deputy Collector in the same district.

Mr A W Lushington, Actg Assist-Con of Forests, first grade, to be Dist Forest Officer, Ganjam.

Mr E M Baber, first Assist-Supt, Madras Survey to act as Depy Supt second grade Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr H Gompertz on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions and promotions are made:—Mr G E Manssom, and Mr B H Young, to be 4th Assist Engr. 1st grade, from 2nd May 1883. Mr J E Paul, and Mr C J Ussher, to be 1st Exe Engr (temperary rank), 4th grade, from 2nd May 1885; and Mr J J Whiteley, Assist Engr first grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, 4th grade, while in charge of the Gudivada division, or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following promotions are made in the Salt department with effect from 1st April.

Mr E A Kelley, Mr E H Brookes, Mir Anser Ali Sahib, Mr J R Wilson, assistant inspectors, second grade, to be assistant inspectors, first grade.

Mr A B Hinde is appointment to be third grade assistant inspector in the Salt department with effect from 31st March 1885, and posted to do Abkari duty under the orders of the Collector of Malabar.

Mr C Gahan, assistant inspector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Excise Depot at Octacamund, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from date of relief.

Assist inspector Mr S W Roze is transferred from Abkari duty under the Coll of Chingleput to Abkari duty under the Coll of the Nilgiris for the charge of the Ootacamund Excise Depot during the absence of Mr Gahan on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut and Captain—Lieut H D Gerrard, dated 29th April 1885.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £783-5-0 per annum—Col 2B Hill, S C, dated 1st May 1885.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India:—Surgn F J Doyle, and Lieut H D McIntyre, Probationer, S C.

The services of Major H M S Magrath, Mad S C, 1st Assist Commr and District Magte of Coorg are replaced at the disposal of the Home department, with effect from the 21st March 1885.

Major E P Maltby, Mad Infy, Dist Magte and Collr and President Municipal Commission, Civil and Military station of Bangalore, is appointed to Offe as Civil and Session Judge, Civil and Military Station with effect from the date of assu

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Grey Suede Gloves.
Tan and Reseda Silk Gloves.
Black Silk Gloves.

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CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure to give this my written testimony as to the great value of your Cholera Pills. My second daughter aged six, got cholera about 4 a.m. on the 20th August, 1881. As I had no faith on the allopathic system in the treatment of this disease, I would not call in Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, my family medical adviser, but cause the child to be treated by my friend Babu Jogobhundhu Sen, an amateur homœopathic practitioner of some repute. The disease rapidly took a serious turn; no medicine would avail, and about 7 in the morning the child was in the collapse state. Dr. Birj Lal Ghose, Rao Bahadur, who out of friendship came to see me at that moment, pronounced the case hopeless. At this critical time some friends who had gathered round me advised me to try as a last resource your pills which had earned a name by curing some neighbouring patients. You were kind enough to come over without delay, and the medicine administered about 8½ a.m. Purging and vomitting ceased almost immediately after, but no other sign of improvement was apparent till the evening. I strictly followed your injunction, and gave the child nothing but what you had directed. Dr. Birj Lal once more came in the afternoon and was still incredulous. But thank Heaven, the child gradually rallied, and was pronounced out of danger by the next morning. Your medicine was not given a second time, though the sago diet and the boiled medicinal water were continued for three days together. The child passed a natural stool on the fifth day, the first time since she was out of danger.

I firmly believe that your pills are wonderfully efficient in cholera. As you would not charge anything for them or your attendance, even your enemies cannot ascribe to you unworthy motives for administering the same.

Accordingly I am always ready to give my testimony for what it is worth, and you are at liberty to use this letter in any way you please.

Wishing you well,
Lahore College, 19th April, 1882.

Yours faithfully,
S. B. MUKARJIE

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Cash. Per case. 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 do Pts. Rs. a.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
33 12	...	Liebfraumilch	35 8	...
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer, light	20 0	22 0
30 0	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8	...
Cash. Per case. 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.		SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	
38 12		Amontillado, A 1, the best	gold capsule	40 8
36 12		Amontillado, choice	black ,,	38 8
34 8		Solera, very superior pale	purple ,,	36 0
28 12		Solera, medium dry	black ,,	30 0
28 4		Amoroso, full-flavoured	black ,,	29 8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,,	28 8
25 4		Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,,	26 8
24 0		Oloroso, golden	green ,,	25 0
22 0		Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,,	23 0
21 0		Pale, medium dry	yellow ,,	22 0
20 0		Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,,	21 0
16 12		A good Dinner Wine	white ,,	17 8
		When ordering Solera, please quote colour of capsule.		
		MARSALA.		
16 12		Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule	,,	17 8
		MADEIRA.		
37 12		Madeira, E. 1., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule		39 8
32 8		Madeira, direct, excellent wine ... red		34 0
24 0		Madeira ... ... blue		25 0
		HUNGARIAN WINE.		
19 4		Carlowitz, red, very choice		20 0
		WHISKY.		
37 0		Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old		38 0
32 12		Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old...		34 0
25 2		Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky		26 0
23 0		Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve...		24 0
21 0		Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted		22 0
23 0		Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure		24 0
18 0		Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand		18 8
26 0		Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks		27 0
24 0		Whisky, Irish, Fine old Dublin, one shamrock		25 0
23 0		Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure		24 0
18 0		Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand		18 8
		COGNAC AND SPIRITS.		
14 12		Lefavre Cognac...		15 0
19 8		Jean Sibadey's Brandy		20 0
24 0		Monogram cognac		25 0
27 0		Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" *		28 0
29 8		White Capsule, "delicate flavour"		30 8
33 12		Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" * * *		34 0
37 8		Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" * * * *		39 0
45 4		Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old		47 0
22 4		Rum, finest old Jamaica		23 0
20 8		Rum, fine "Pineapple"		21 0
22 4		Gin, London Old Tom, first quality		23 0
22 4		Dry Gin		23 0
18 0		Geneva, in flasks, the best		18 8
18 0		Schnappe, Henke's Aromatic		18 8

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